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THE GENESEE FARMER:

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D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE, EDITOR.

P. BARRY, Conductor of the Horticultural Department.

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Corn Culture.

According to the census of 1845, there were 595,135 acres planted with corn the preceding year, in this State, which gave an aggregate of 14,722,115 bushels. The average was a fraction less than 25 bushels per acre. Small as this crop appears, it was larger by 3,636,973 bushels than that returned at the census of 1840. This is a large gain in five years, and will be taken as evidence that still greater improvement in the culture of this great American staple is attainable.

We have long entertained the opinion that New York soil can be made to yield an average of 50 bushels per acre; or twice as much as it now does, with a three-fold larger profit. How is this result to be attained?

First, by manuring well with those elements that nature uses in making a large crop of corn, so far as they are lacking in the soil to be planted. This application of fertilizers is indispensable; for no amount of hard work with the plow, hoe, and cultivator, can possibly create one particle of the ingredients that form the substance of corn plants. A soil may contain in an avilable form, 99 parts in 100 of all the elements necessary to produce 80 bushels of corn per acre; yet the lacking 1 per cent. will limit the crop to one-half that amount. No one has ever seen kernels of this grain that did not contain some 45 or 50 per cent. of *phosphoric acid* in the ash left when the kernels were burnt. Suppose your cornfield possesses enough of this substance, combined with lime and other bases, and in an available shape, to form the stems, leaves, roots, and cobs, as well as the seeds of this plant, up to the limit of 40 bushels per acre? Unless nature can organize kernels of corn without the presence of *bone earth* or phosphate of lime, it is obvious that the presence of every other ingredient in never so great abundance, to form 80 bushels of grain, must all go for nothing at the harvest! In this case, without any additional plowing, hoeing, or manuring, the addition of a few pounds of bone dust would double the crop.

Suppose your soil was deficient in gypsum, as well as in the ingredients that form the bones of your domestic animals. Then bone dust alone would not answer the great purposes of nature. As no animal can elaborate its brain without plaster or *sulphur*, nature, with infinite wisdom and foresight, refuses to cheat animals by the production of cereal plants in which *sulphur* is not a constituent element. If then your soil contains enough of sulphates to give 30 bushels of corn, and no more, how much tillage will it require to create one grain of sulphur out of nothing, that nature may have all the materials necessary to form a crop of 60 bushels per acre?

Suppose that common salt, (chloride of sodium,) be lacking? Your land may furnish enough for two-thirds of a large crop. How will you supply the absent chlorine so indispensable alike in the economy of vegetables and animals? It may happen that your corn plants need five times more chlorine than your stable or barn yard manure will furnish. Will you foolishly waste four-fifths of your most valuable manure to supply what chlorine your crop requires; or will you add a little of "the *salt* of the earth" to your dung heap and thus give it a five-fold greater productive power?

In the *ash* of cornstalks and cobs we invariably find a good deal of potash. Suppose your soil possesses all the other ingredients required to form a crop of 80 bushels per acre except this alkali; but of that the supply is equal to the demands of 40 bushels per acre, and no more?—Barn-yard manure contains salts of potash, but the per centage is small. If you have a goodly quantity of manure and little land to plant in corn, you will need no additional potash for this crop. But suppose you have but 100 loads, to ten acres of corn ground? Ten loads will not give your plants all the potash they need.—Hence, the mixture of good wood ashes with gypsum, bone dust, and salt, in addition to a small dose of manure may give you a double crop.

The relative proportions of ashes, salt, gypsum, and bones boiled to powder in strong lye, or ground, may be left to the good sense of the corn-grower. If the bones can not be had, the ashes, salt, and gypsum should still be used, where the land is not so rich as it should be to give 60 or 70 bushels per acre. A bushel of salt and a like quantity of gypsum to two bushels of unleached ashes, would be a fair proportion under ordinary circumstances. In a soil that naturally lacks lime, or where leached ashes are used instead of unleached, we should invariably use twice as much lime to the compost as salt. If the compound is to be applied in considerable quantity—and it should be if the soil is poor, and the materials not too expensive—it may be spread broad-cast over the field just before planting.

From experience we are satisfied that it is much better to apply ashes, salt, &c., on the hill immediately on covering up the seed, than to wait till the corn is up, or weeded. A single handful should be spread over a square foot or more surface. The rains and dews will dissolve these salts and take them down within reach of the needy roots of the plants cultivated.

We advise *deep* and *fine* plowing for corn.—The roots of this plant in a mellow, pervious soil, will seek appropriate nourishment at the distance of 30 or 40 inches from the upright stem.

MR. EDITOR:—May I be indulged with troubling you with a few questions in relation to a field of about eight acres, which I purpose to plant with Corn the coming season. It has a clover sod of two years growth, on gravelly soil; about one-fourth of an acre however, and near the center of the field is a hollow of black sand, which has never produced well—worms or something else have always been in the way. The probability is, with ordinary usage the field would produce 30 bushels of corn per acre—I want more. The soil is quick—lies warm—I mean to cultivate it well. Shall I plow it more than 5 inches deep?—what time?—What kind of seed, and how shall I prepare it? What distance should it be planted, and how many kernels in the hill?—with all the after process.

Yours with esteem, CALEB K. HOBBIE.

Irondequoit, March, 1847.

REMARKS.—We should plow the field above referred to, at least seven inches deep, so soon as the ground gets settled and a little warmed by the vernal sun. If we had any well rotted manure, it should be evenly spread over the plowed surface, and well harrowed to incorporate it with the soil. And here let me suggest the importance of having long, sharp harrow teeth, drawn by a strong, quick team, in order to pulverize and mellow the ground to a considerable depth. If our manure was long and very little rotted, we should prefer to cover it with the plow in the first operation.

Yellow corn is usually worth from 3 to 7 cts. more a bushel in New York market than any variety of white, and as it yields as well, it should be preferred. We have never seen any variety of yellow corn, so decidedly superior to all others, as to warrant us in giving it our commendation. In this climate, 3 feet from hill to hill each way is about the proper distance, with 3 or 4 good stalks in a hill.

We have elsewhere endeavored to give the reader some idea of the great value of a compound of ashes, salt, and gypsum, to augment the yield of this important crop. The value of ashes and salt as fertilizers for most cultivated plants has never been duly appreciated in this country. We will state a case in point in the culture of wheat: A light loamy soil in Scotland, with a clay sub-soil, gave without any fertilizers 30 bushels of wheat per acre. An adjoining acre, similar in all respects, received a top dressing of 400 cwt. wood ashes and 200 cwt. sulphate of ammonia. This gave 39 bushels.—The sulphate of ammonia was formed on the farm, by pouring oil of vitriol into a reservoir of the urine of cattle. Gypsum mixed with the liquid excretions of all animals will form sulphate of ammonia. Thinking that perhaps his soil lacked to some extent both chlorine and soda, which neither the urine nor the ashes would supply in sufficient quantity this scientific Scoth farmer added to a third acre 200 cwt. of *common salt* to the ashes and sulphate of ammonia. The result was not a gain from 30 to 39 bushels, but a yield of 49 bushels!

What wheat grower in Western New York would not rejoice to give 200 lbs. of salt for 10 bushels of wheat?

There is more common salt (chlorine and sodium) in an acre of corn than in an acre of wheat. This mineral being extremely soluble, as every body knows, it is very likely to be leached out of the surface soil, and of course deficient in quantity to produce an extra growth of any plant that requires it.

If Mr. HOBBIE wishes to increase his crop of corn from 30 to 50 or 60 bushels per acre, he must add those things to the earth which nature uses, and must have to organize this most prolific plant.

DRAINING and Deep Plowing have doubled the product of wheat, in England, within the last 25 years—and quadrupled the annual yield of manure.

The Culture of Potatoes.

Potatoes are now worth some fifty or sixty cents a bushel in this city. If one could be sure of a good crop of sound potatoes, their culture would yield a large profit. As an article of human food, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find a perfect substitute for this tuber. We are not of the number that regard this plant as likely soon to become extinct; although we confess our inability to explain the occult causes which gave rise to the wide spread potato malady. Whatever may be the pestilent agent, experience has shown that much may be done to avert its destroying powers. The most successful preventives hitherto tried, have been founded on this principle in organic life: All living beings, whether animal or vegetable, can best withstand any epidemic, or other poison that excites the morbid action, and dissolution of organized bodies, by supplying the vital principle in the animal or plant with every element in due proportion, used by nature in the constant sustenance of life. Other things being equal, a very weak, debilitated plant or animal, will sooner die and rot, through the influence of any poison common alike to all, than strong and healthy systems, wherein vitality possesses its highest powers of resistance.

If this doctrine be true to nature, it becomes a question of the highest moment to learn what are the elements and circumstances most favorable to the perfect development of the potato plant. We have devoted a good deal of time to the practice and scientific investigation of this very interesting subject.

Early planting is one of the most important preventives of the blight and rot. But early planting alone is not sufficient. Thorough tillage, the removal of all excess of moisture, and the application to the soil of any ingredients it may lack to form large, healthy tubers, stems, and leaves of plants, must not be omitted. What these lacking ingredients are, can only be rigidly determined by a critical analysis of the soil and of ripe potato plants, including every portion of the same. Different varieties of potatoes, as well as the same varieties grown in different soils, give unlike results as to the quantity of starch, water, ash, and mineral constituents of the ash of the tubers, stems, and leaves of the plant. As an animal may be very lean or fat, according to its keep—may have 25 or 50 per cent of bones in its system—so cultivated plants may be poor in starch, sugar, gum, legumen, or any other organized or earthy substance, or abound in the same. We find in 100 lbs. of rohan potatoes, 80 lbs. of water. In the same weight of Mercers, only 74.50 lbs.

In 1000 grains of perfectly dry potatoes, we usually find about 40 grains of ash, when thoroughly burnt. 100 grains of the ash of potatoes (tubers,) yield the following constituents:—

Carbonic acid,	13.4
Sulphuric acid,	7.1
Phosphoric acid,	11.3
Chlorine,	2.7
Lime,	1.8
Magnesia,	5.4
Potash,	51.5
Soda,	traces
Silica,	5.6
Oxide of Iron and Alumina,	0.5
Charcoal and loss,	0.7
	100.0

The above figures are interesting, because they show that 51½ per cent. of the ash of potatoes is pure *potash*. More than 11 per cent. is *phoshoric* acid, an element that exists largely in bones. To determine the practical value of potash in the culture of potatoes, we have planted them in an artificial soil in which that alkali was wholly left out. A healthy crop cannot thus be grown, unless perhaps soda or lime may serve as a substitute. How far soda may supply the place of potash, or potash of soda, or lime of either, in the organization of starch, oil, sugar, and of other vegetable substances, no one has tried sufficient experiments to determine. In the present state of agricultural science, the only safe course is to make and apply to the soil, a compound that contains all the elements found in the crop.

In addition to stable manure, the use of wood ashes is of great service in growing potatoes.—Manure contains the same mineral elements found in the plants on which domestic animals are fed. The ashes derived from timothy and clover hay, cornstalks, wheat and oat straw, oats and wheat bran—the usual food of domestic animals—contain a great deal less potash than the ash of potatoes. Hence, it is found by experience that stable and common barn-yard manure will go three times farther in growing potatoes, if wood ashes be used at the same time. Common salt, bone dust, lime, and gypsum, are valuable auxiliaries. We prefer to mix these fertilizers with ashes, either leached or unleached, before their application. They should be spread over each hill immediately after the seed is covered.

Running into Debt.

No farmer, *who honestly intends to pay*, need to fear to secure his creditor by mortgage. Some must ever be in debt, otherwise none could have money at interest—none could live on an income. Farmers can give the very best security for loans and thus allure capital to the aid of agriculture. The multitude of mortgages on farms proves that capital to a large amount has been thus allured.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

The Editor of the Ploughman enjoys a high reputation as a man of sound judgment; but we greatly misjudge in the matter of borrowing money and mortgaging one's farm to secure principal and interest, at some future day, if the practice be not alike unsafe and unwise, as a general rule. According to our observation for the last 25 years—and we claim to have been a pretty close observer of men and things—nine-

tenths of the farmers that have borrowed money in any considerable sums and mortgaged their farms, have either lost them outright, or been compelled to sell the cream of all that their labor produced, and live on skim milk for years before they could get out of debt. In no other business is capital more useful than in agriculture. But the money should belong to the man that uses it—not to another, and drawing annual, or compound interest, at 7 per cent. Disbelieve it who will, no human being can long endure this drain on his productive energies, without some aid from the unrewarded labor of others. Instead of wishing to allure millions of borrowed money into rural operations from the John Jacob Astors of large cities, secured by mortgages on farms at half their value, we feel in duty bound to caution our readers against the consequences of this popular error.

The whole real and personal property of this great commonwealth is not far from one thousand millions of dollars. Of this Mr. ASTOR owns at least twenty millions; or the *fiftieth* part. The most careful investigation shows the startling fact that, 1000 men own more than one half of all the wealth, both real and personal, in the State, while the balance is concentrating into few and fewer hands with fearful rapidity.—Suppose that the cultivators of New York soil were foolish enough to borrow $100,000,000, and mortgage all the unincumbered farms in the State; and the lenders of the money should re-loan their annual interest on farming lands. In 10½ years the debt would be $200,000,000; in 21 years it would be $400,000,000; in 31½ years, $800,000,000! Can human beings increase eight fold in 31½ years to work and earn this money? Can they possibly meet this rapidly accumulating tax on human muscle and intellect? Examine this subject carefully, and see from what source the gain of $700,000,000 is to be drawn.

Suppose Mr. ASTOR should give a grandson born in 1847, ten millions of dollars on condition that the principal and annual interest should be loaned out on farms for 42 years. What would be the value of this grandson's estate when 42 years of age? Not far from one hundred and sixty millions of dollars! How many farms and farmers will Mr. ASTOR's estate, if skillfully and legally managed, swallowed up in 50 years? "*Allure* capital into agriculture by the mortgage of farms?" It is the madness of infatuation.—How can the Ploughman rejoice at the "multitude of mortgages on farms"? Can a policy which every where operates to make the *few* exceedingly rich, and the *many* exceedingly poor, be the best system for the prosperity and happiness of the *whole?*

The Ploughman says: "Some must ever be in debt, otherwise none could have money at interest—*none could live on an income.*"

If one-tenth of the community may justly live without work—eating their daily bread in the sweat of other men's faces, not their own—may not the other nine-tenths do likewise? Tell us frankly, is the Creator of man a respecter of persons? If a rich man may rightfully compel ten poor ones to feed and clothe him in idleness—living on "income"—may not ten poor men as rightfully compel the man of wealth to support them too without labor?

The Mark Lane Express says that the Irish peasantry are forced to give five-sixths of all that their labor and the earth produce to landlords for rent. Discouraged, brutalized, and famished by this extortion, the money lenders, who thought they had what the Ploughman regards "as the best of security by mortgages on lands," now find *four millions of paupers* hopelessly saddled upon them, as an enduring tax on their encumbered estates. Well does the London Times remark "there is no escape from the retributive justice of Heaven." The four millions of paupers in Ireland have as good a right to live in idleness till they consume five-sixths of all the property of the nation, as any Irish landlord has to consume five-sixths of all that any poor family may produce. If you yield to capital the legal *right* to give labor 90 cents and take a dollar back, can you refuse labor the equal right to give capitol 90 cents, and then legally demand a dollar in payment?

Think of these things before you run into debt. Create wealth by skilful industry, and keep it by good economy. Be no man's servant, no man's master.

Potato Disease.

PROF. FRESENIUS, now of *Wisbaden*, and long distinguished at the Giessen University, (Germany,) states in the "Nassau Agricultural Magazine," that he succeeded in producing an acre of sound potatoes last season by the use of *mineral* manure, while those in the same field and neighborhood, treated in the usual way with stable manure, all rotted. Fresenius found, (what we first published in this country some two years ago, in our Report as public lecturer for the State Agricultural Society,) that, ordinary stable manure lacks some of the essential mineral elements which enter into the composition of healthy potato plants. To remedy this, he says: "I would therefore *strongly recommend* the following method for manuring potatoes to the agriculturists in all parts of the world. Every acre [about two-thirds of our acre] requires 100 lbs. of the following manure: Mix intimately 20 lbs. of wood ashes, 15 lbs. calcined (burnt) bones well powdered, 10 lbs. of gypsum, 15 lbs. of soda, and 40 lbs. air slaked lime." This manure may be prepared by any one at a very trifling expense. It should be applied as follows: 100 lbs. contain 3,200 half ounces. which is about the number of

hills in a German acre. A little cup that will hold a half ounce is used to measure out that quantity, which is thrown into the hole dug for the potato seed, and covered with a little loose earth. On this the seed is dropped and covered.

To us, the result of the experiment of the learned Professor is extremely interesting. According to our analyses and practical experience, he recommends too little "wood ashes." Instead of 30 lbs. we should apply at least 200 lbs. to our acre in the way he directs. 50 lbs. of our common salt contain 20 lbs. of soda. This alkali will be set at liberty in the soil if mixed with lime, as Fresenius prescribes. Any body can burn bones and pound them to a powder.

We trust that many of our readers will try the remedy prescribed by Dr. F., whose life has been devoted to the investigation of the constituent elements of cultivated plants.

Carrots and Rowen.

I do not know the comparative value of white and yellow carrots. I have fed my cow during the past fall and winter pumpkins, potatoes, apples, and white carrots. I think apples are not valuable for milk. The carrots did not increase the quantity, but made the milk *white* and the butter *white*, and I fed no more of them. I then had some rowen, although some of it was of the first growth but cut young. This increased the milk and gave it a good color.

Now as grass is the very best thing to make milk, and butter, and cheese, it strikes me that that is the next best which comes the nearest to it. It may be rowen well cured and saved. If so, is it not as convenient and cheap as roots?

J. W. M.

Remarks.—Undoubtedly, rowen and good hay are as cheap, if not cheaper than carrots for feeding cows. But where land is dear, and labor cheap, as they are in, and near to this city, roots can be grown for cows at a better profit than grass. The yellow carrot and sugar beet we prefer for that purpose. Women can be hired to weed them by the acre at a cheap rate, after a cultivator has done its work between the rows. Almost every farmer can raise an acre or two with signal advantage.

Calico Corn.—H. W. Townsend, in the Farmer's Cabinet, strongly recommends the "Calico Corn," as being "superior to any other species, especially for culinary purposes." He says:—"The bread of the corn, when mixed and prepared for baking in the same manner as *wheat flour*, will become light sooner than wheat; and for pies does not stick together as well as wheat flour. Let a person who has no knowledge of the article, make use of the bread, pudding, or pies, (which occurred at my own table,) and let him be asked of what the article was made, and he would pronounce it wheat—so near does it approach it."

Small Farms.

It is seldom that we find so much sound sense in so small a compass, as is contained in the following editorial remarks of the Massachusetts Ploughman:

It is fortunate for mankind, that the farmer of five hundred acres can never realize so much nett profit as the farmer of fifty acres. It is not possible, without remodeling the principles of Geometry, to bring the fields of a large farm so near to the home barn as the fields of a small one.

It is fortunate for republican equality, that large capitalists find it unprofitable to invest largely in farming lands.—Few of these men are able to obtain four per cent. on farms that they may purchase for the purpose of leasing. This being generally understood, there is a better chance for the farmer of small capital to obtain a sufficient number of acres to secure an independent living, while he can give all the members of his family full employment at home.

So much depends on close attention to a great variety of detail, that none but the owner, on the spot, can secure all the natural advantages attending the actual possession of a snug farm. What can a distant owner of large tracts make of the eggs and of the poultry, the small fruits and vegetables, and a thousand other little matters, that are a source of profit to the man in possession?

Look to the more important products of the farm also, and note the difference between the large and the small—the distant and the home fields. The four or five hundred acre farmer must cart his manure to *distant* places—he must bring his hay, his corn, his grain, and his fruits, from distant lots to store them—his laborers must travel to a distance before they can begin—the journey must be doubled at noon—and time must be given to return at night.

But the snug farmer of a few acres may have them all near by him. If he hires laborers, he can see them *from his study windows*, should he find it necessary to be in his study while his men are out. His whole farm is seen at a glance, and his farm stock stand but little chance of enjoying themselves long, in a field of corn or oats, should they chance to break into one.

In Great Britain the lands are owned by a few people, and the number of owners is diminishing from year to year. We are told that in Ireland, thousands and thousands of acres have been lying common and unproductive, while laborers have nothing to do. This state of things cannot long exist, if there remains a spark of real patriotism in the government. A rule should be established that land owners must improve the soil or suffer others to take it who will improve it. "Those miserable husbandmen should be turned out and others should take their place."

In regard to fruit trees, it is a real shame that our farmers cannot supply themselves and have the most important fruits for their families through the year. How many families have we who have good apples for half the season?—We can live long on sweet apples and milk, should our grain crops totally fail us—*provided always that we lay up the apples in store*, and pay attention to cows.

In some seasons corn is cut off. In others, English grain. And some are unfavorable for roots and fruits. We should take care to try for a variety and not depend upon a single kind, as the masses do in Ireland. They have but one article to depend on, and when that is cut off they starve.

Undoubtedly, there is danger of running to the opposite extreme, and getting farms too small for the highest public advantage. There is no general, or fixed rule that will apply to all cases and circumstances. As much depends on the character of the farmer, as that of the soil he cultivates.

The April number of the American Journal of Agriculture and Science, by Prof. Emmons, contains many interesting analyses of the ashes of the apple, pear, and other fruit trees, as well as of the earthy elements found in many of our forest trees. We shall notice the subject at length in our next.

Saxon and Merino Sheep.

NUMBER TWO.

On the 8th day of June, one week after washing, I sheared my Saxon ewes—also an equal number of Merino ewes—which I selected with much care in regard to the following particulars: I intended the two breeds should not differ in age, or condition, or in wastage of their wool by cleansing. I was also careful that the wool of the Merinos should be equal in quality to an average of my Merino flock. And as the Saxons were rearing lambs, so also were the Merinos. I weighed these sheep and their fleeces immediately after they were shorn, and found that the Saxons gave me 1 pound of wool for every 18 lbs. of their live weight—and that the Merinos gave one lb. of wool for a fraction less than 19 lbs. of their weight. The average weight of the Saxons was 63 lbs—the Merinos 72. The Saxons were rather above the medium weight of the flocks from which they were selected. The Merinos, it will be remembered, were weighed while rearing their lambs, immediately after their fleeces were taken off, and at a time when they were perhaps lighter than at any other season of the year. If it were not possible that I might have miisjudged a little about the wastage of wool or some other small particulars, it might seem that the yield was in favor of the Saxons; but I think they sheared as near together as could be expected, and if, in my next experiment of the kind, the Merinos should as much exceed the Saxons, it would not (in my opinion,) reverse the rule given in my former article, viz: that the two breeds shear clean wool in proportion to their own weight.

Besides the above I weighed a number of my other Merino ewes, some of which went from 90 to 100 lbs.; but in every case I found that it took from 18 to 19 lbs. live weight to produce a pound of wool. But as some flocks are more gummy than others, there must be exceptions to this rule. I sold my Merino wool (about 1400 lbs.,) the 1st of September, to Mr. SPENCER MOWRY, of Rhode Island, for 34 cts. per lb. He was buying for a factory whose stapler was present and examined nearly every fleece. My brother, (HECTOR HITCHCOCK,) whose flock and mine were once the same, and since divided—(the wool has often sold together and for the same price)—soon after the sale of mine, sold his for 35 cts. per lb.—which I believe mine was worth and would have brought if kept a few days longer. I mention it in order to do justice to Merino wool.

It will be more difficult to get at the true value of my Saxon wool, as there was only 22 fleeces, 5 of which were from bucks. Such a small lot will never sell in the same proportion with a lot of 1400 lbs., and the undue proportion of bucks fleeces again lessens its value. Some of these fleeces were kept till after our county fair, consequently the wool was sold at different times and for different prices. As it was, the lot averaged 44 cts. per lb. I have been informed by a gentleman who has been a buyer of Saxon wool for a number of years, and who had examined mine, that if there had been as much as of my Merino wool, and only the same proportion of bucks fleeces, it would have sold readily at 50 cts. per lb. Mr. SWIFT's wool sold for 55 cts.—Mine was not as nice as his, when we include the fleeces of both the young and old of his flock. I am aware that there was full blood Saxon wool sold for less than 50 cts. last season, and I also know that there has been large quantities sold for a much higher price. I purchased this particular kind in order to grow an average quality of full blood Saxon wool, the profits of which I wished to compare with my Merinos.

Now if the rule laid down by some of our best wool-growers, and noticed in my former article, is correct—that these two kinds of sheep consume food and shear clean wool in proportion to their own weight—then the farmer who keeps 400 Merino sheep (the young and old of which average 65 lbs.,) could on the same feed keep 472 Saxons, of same age, averaging 55 lbs. The gross weight of each flock is 26000 lbs. Allowing 1 lb. of wool to every 18 lbs. live weight would be 1444 lbs.

If Saxon wool at 50 cts. per lb.,	$722,00
If Merino at 35 cts. per lb.,	505,40
Difference in favor of Saxons,	$216,60

I do not say that the above comparative weight of the two breeds, or the price of their wool, is exactly correct; but they are sufficiently so to show the calculation on which I base my opinion that the Saxon is the most profitable breed.

When I select a sheep, I first look for that form which denotes a good constitution; then that sheep suits me best which will shear the most superfine wool (after being cleansed,) in proportion to its own weight. It is desirable that a sheep should be equal to, and not much *above*, the average weight of the breed to which it belongs. For instance—suppose a flock of Merino ewes, when kept in good profitable store order, should weigh 75 lbs. each, and should yield 1 lb. of wool to every 20 lbs. live weight; the fleece would be 3¾ lbs. Suppose another flock, equal in every respect, except by extraordinary keeping, their weight should be brought up to 100 lbs., which yielding wool in the same proportion, the fleece would be 5 lbs. Now a pound of wool on the latter costs the same as a pound on the former; and I appeal to manufacturers and wool buyers, if the value of the wool per lb. is not *de*-creased (on account of its being more harsh and coarse,) in the same proportion as the weight of the fleece is *in*-creased above what it would have been had the animal been kept only in good profitable store order. Late years manufacturers purchase wool for them-

selves, or by their immediate agents. They do not *now* buy dirt and gum for wool, or *coarse* wool for fine. It therefore becomes our interest to grow that description of wool for which they will best compensate our labor.

SOLOMON HITCHCOCK.

Conesus, Livingston Co., March 25, 1846.

REMARKS.—We can not let the above highly instructive communication pass without thanking the author for the same. Its important facts should be well considered.

Again we say, "*Farmers teach one another.*"

Bone Manure.

MR. EDITOR:—The use of bones as a manure, is but little known or appreciated in this country. It has become so important in Europe that even the battle fields have been ransacked for the last remnants of those human beings whose trade was war and desolation There is nothing more fertilizing than decaying animal matter; it contains all the elements, but two or three, required in vegetable organization, and earth, air, and water supply those.

I was astounded at the loss sustained in this county alone, as set forth by the figures of our friend ROBINSON, the superintendent of the County Poor. It is certainly singular that no one in this city, where water-power, capital, and mechanical ingenuity are so abundant, does not enter into the grinding of bones, as a matter of profit and of service to the country, and giving employment to the poor in gathering the material. It could not fail of being a profitiable investment.

Bones, to be serviceable, should be pulverized to a fineness, from the size of a kernel of corn to the size of a wheat kernel, and even much finer for some crops. But in the absence of the ability to grind them, they should be crushed with the hammer, and if no finer than the size of "a piece of chalk," it is an improvement over using them whole, as they are more disseminated in the soil and brought in contact with the roots of the plant. As a substitute for a mill, a cast iron block, 16 inches square and 6 inches thick, with a hole through the center 8 inches in diameter, having slats or recesses made to drop in pieces of Russia bar iron, in the form of a grate, upon which the bones are broken with a cast iron sledge and hammer. The spaces should be about half an inch, consequently no portions of the bone could pass less than that size, and many much smaller, and could be performed by very cheap labor; even the inmates of the Poor House might be profitably employed, or old persons and children. The manure would not be as immediately effective as if finer, but would be more durable and require more to the acre.

Some twenty-five years ago, I was concerned in a mercantile establishment in this city, and in sending out articles of eastern manufacture to sell, I forwarded a dozen of the patent Dung Forks; for which act of folly, as my partner said, I was ridiculed and abused for my ignorance of the fertility of the western country. "Why it was as much as to say that they used or needed manure on their land." But I believe that idea is now obsolete, and that farmers have made up their minds that, to insure good crops, they must manure their land in some way; and it is almost frightful to think what a waste of this most valuable food for plants is submitted to. What a fountain of wealth in the bones of this city, in the horn piths of the tanneries, and in the boiling houses, where 10 to 20,000 sheep are killed annually for their hide and tallow; and which is a total loss, or worse, poisoning the Genesee River, or filling up vacant lots and disseminating poisonous and deleterious gasses!

Bones can be dissolved by sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) retaining and bringing into immediate effect every valuable property they contain. About one third of the weight of the bones of acid (which is a cheap article,) is required, diluted with its own weight of rain water, to disolve them, which may be done in a wood cask. The liquid is then mixed with soil, or wood ashes, and sown on the land as a top dressing, with great benefit. This process develops the entire quantity of the *super phosphate of lime*, in a soluble form, and in which resides one of its principal virtues. This process is, however, so out of the way to common farmers operations, that it can only be valuable to gardners and amateurs.

Rochester, March, 1847. L. D.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent should have said that to dissolve bones in oil of vitriol at least six parts of rain water to one of acid should be used, instead of "its own weight." The excess of acid, after the bones are dissolved, should be neutralized by lime or ashes.

We are happy to inform the public that Mr. M. F. REYNOLDS, of this city, will soon put in operation an excellent mill for grinding bones.

Farmers, collect and save all the bones you can. Don't forget that the urine of all animals, and especially of the human family, contains a good deal of phosphoric acid—the element most valuable in *bones*. To waste bread, milk and meat, or the things which Providence uses to form human food in our cultivated plants, is a sin—an offence against His goodness.

CONSUMPTION.—An officer in the British East India service, far gone in a consumption, is stated to have been perfectly cured by inhalations of the vapor of melted rosin—in which practice he persevered, night and morning, for several months.

THE annual consumption of bread, in the city of Paris, amounts to 850,000,000 pounds; or at the rate of 15 ounces per head, daily.

Life in the West.---Farming in Michigan.

MR. EDITOR:—In a late, I think February, number of your very valuable agricultural journal, an anonymous writer from Seneca county, N. Y., deemed it necessary in accounting for the retrograde agriculture of that county, to say that the sons of her farmers had emigrated to the west, to reap the "bare-footed blessedness of eating pork and corn bread, and becoming highly excited at log cabin raisings." I quote as nearly as I can remember his words; I am sure I am not mistaken in his sentiments. When I left my beautiful home in New York for, to me, the untried West, I bade adieu to "alluvial Seneca," for I resided within half a mile of the southern boundary of that county. I am not, therefore, a stranger to the fertility of its soil—to the intelligence, enterprise, and wealth of its population, and I would not, if I could, disturb any of its peaceful relations. If your correspondent, however, could be persuaded to leave *his pills and his flocks* during the month of June or July ensuing, and take a trip into this vestibule of the "West" for instance, his ideas would be immensely enlarged, and his future communications infinitely more charitable—and (I beg to say without offence,) infinitely more truthful.

A comparative statement of the price of land, the cost of working the same, and the value of its productions, would establish beyond controversy, to the satisfaction of the man of limited means, whether he had better invest his funds in farming lands in Seneca county, N. Y., or in Calhoun county, Mich. I regret that I have no statistical table at hand which will enable me to make the contrast. I must content myself, therefore, by making a passing remark of this county, and then invite your readers to a candid examination of an account carefully kept by one of our farmers, and one who, by the way, formerly lived in a county adjoining "alluvial Seneca."

The first white settler in Calhoun county pitched his tent at the confluence of Rice Creek and Kalamazoo River (now Marshall,) in 1830. At the last census there were 15,719 inhabitants —since which period there has been a large emigration from Ohio and New York. There was raised in that year 500,000 bushels of wheat, as returned by the marshal. Of the coarse grains, no return was made, but the quantity is known to be enormously large. There are, at the present time, between 40 and 50 pairs of burr mill stones in operation, and other flouring mills are now being built. Some conception of the amount of wool grown in this county may be had, in view of the fact that there are three woolen factories now in successful operation, and one other nearly completed, entirely stocked from the clip of this county. A large amount is also annually shipped to New York. I might append to this statement a flattering expose of machinery, of various kinds, to a large amount, and employing a very respectable amount of capital. But my purpose is attained if I have convinced your correspondent "S. W.," and your readers, that in some portion of the West, we "are alive, and alive like to be." No where is there more or better directed enterprise.

The farmer alluded to above, lives in this town, upon a farm of 80 acres, of what is called in this county burr oak plain. The owner realized from 40 acres of wheat (first crop, and by no means the best in this country,) six hundred bushels of merchantable wheat, which he marketed within 2 miles of his barn, at five shillings the bushel—

Amounting in the aggregate to,		$375,00
The charges against the crop are as follows:		
Clearing the land for the plow,	$ 5,00	
Plowing the same,	60,00	
Harrowing before and after sowing,	24,00	
Fencing,	40,00	
Seed,	43,75	
Harvesting, Threshing, and Marketing,	100,00	=272,75
Nett profit on 1st crop, 40 acres wheat,		$103,75

A son of this farmer 15 years old, got in, tended, and harvested 13½ acres of corn, with eight days assistance of the hired man, with the following results:

300 bush. shelled corn, at 20 cts., is	$160,00
Stalks estimated at	20,00
Pumpkins,	40,00
	$220,00
Charging against this crop for services of man and boy, oxen, pony, seed, and expense of threshing and marketing,	100,00
Nett profit on 13½ acres of corn,	$120,00

This farm was purchased, I think, at twelve dollars per acre. At any rate equally good land and as eligibly located, can be bought at that price, and even less. University lands are twelve dollars, School lands four dollars, and Internal Improvement lands one dollar and twenty-five cents. The University and School lands can be purchased upon paying twenty-five per cent. down, and annual interest thereafter. The Internal Improvement lands can be purchased at ten shillings, and payable in Internal Improvement Fund Warrants, which are now at twenty-five per cent. discount. These lands lie in various parts of the State, and are, in value, not a whit behind the average lands of the State.—Does Seneca county open her arms like this to the new beginner and the poor man?

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
O. C. COMSTOCK, JR.

Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich., March. 1847.

MORAL and religious education is the one living fountain which must water every part of the social garden or its beauty withers and fades away.

EVERY school house that is built, every child that is educated, are new and additional pledges of our perpetuity.

A PATRIOT is known by the interest he takes in promoting Education and Improvement.

Stone Wall.

In the 9th number of the 7th volume of the Farmer, is an article on "Stone Walls," from the pen of Mr. E. Dickinson. Mr. D.'s plan may, in some particulars, be better than mine; but in my opinion, some of his objections to mine are only imaginary, while his is not wholly free from objections. He objects to my plan because, if the ditch be filled with small stones, the earth will, in time, fill up the crevices, when the frost will heave the whole mass, as if there were no ditch under the wall. (I do not give his language, but his meaning.) Now this will depend upon circumstances. In a moist soil, subject to washing, such may, to some extent, be the fact. In a more compact soil, especially when out of the reach of running water, there will be little danger from this cause.

My objections to his plan are, 1st. If the large stones are put into the ditch, the small ones can hardly be used for building the wall. Hence, unless the supply of materials be abundant, what will be needed for the wall will be buried in the earth. 2d. If the bottom be so very broad, (to say nothing of such a width of land being taken for a fence,) and the wall be drawn in so fast at the sides, it will incline, especially on soft alluvial soils, to spread at the bottom and sink in the middle, and in a few years will present the appearance of a lengthened stone-heap. 3d. A wall cannot be built in the shape of his drawing so as to be permanent, unless built *single*, and of long, flat, or square stones; such as are not found on every farm. Much, therefore, must depend on the nature of the soil, and the kind and quality of the materials to be manufactured into a wall.—Let these be given, and I would attempt to solve the problem.

In regard to the width of the ditch, it may be several inches (6, or more,) wider, on each side, than the wall. This I consider a matter of less consequence, provided it be so wide that the wall shall rest wholly on the ditch. But in a country in which fencing materials, both wood and stone, are not very abundant, (and such I believe to be the case with many farms in Western New York,) I would rather build my fence anew as often as once in 15 or 20 years, if necessary, (and if it be well built at first, it will seldom require rebuilding sooner,) than cut myself short of materials by burying the best, and thus be under the necessity of procuring others from abroad, to be renewed, if of wood, as often, at least, as my wall would require re-building. This is my reason for putting the small stones into the ditch.—If materials are abundant, I would do otherwise.

There is now standing on my brother's farm in Montgomery county, a wall that I assisted in building twenty-three years ago. It was built in a low, wet, alluvial soil, over a ditch not more than two and a half feet wide, filled compactly, (as every ditch filled with small stones should be,) with small stones, and made about five feet high, of boulders, or common field-stones, double about half its height with occasional binders, and finished single. When last I saw it, (about three years since,) it was in good condition, having needed very little repairing, and will doubtless stand yet many years.

Mr. D.'s plan for a low wall is good.

Fairport, March 12, 1846. H.

Park's Niagara Patent Reversed Bee-Hive.

The writer has been in the business of bee-keeping for many years, and has taken many bees from the forest, and like many others has suffered much loss by using hives upon the customary but erroneous principle of having the bees enter at the *bottom* of the hive; and has, at times, almost abandoned the idea of surmounting the many difficulties in bee-keeping. But by taking honey from trees in the forest, and finding the bees in almost every situation, the writer has discovered one important and never failing principle, which overcomes the many evils in bee keeping. This is, in part, to reverse the old practice of the bees entering the bottom, and let them enter at the extreme top of the hive, and no other place. The bee-hunter may discover, by close observation, that the greatest quantity and best honey, and the bees in the best condition, is in every case found upon this principle. It is evident that the body of bees will always live in their dry or brood combs, near the place of entrance: and if this be at the bottom, as in all other hives, the breath of the bees will be continually arising and congealing among their combs, and cannot be carried off by ventilating with wire gauze or by any other means as long as the bees live below their honey, and frequently destroys whole colonies and gives the honey a loathsome taste—and soon moulds their combs so as to leave some part of it unoccupied by the bees, until the moth has full possession—and diminishes the size of the bees more than brooding in old and sound combs.

The writer has invented and patented a hive upon a different principle from any other now in public use. The hive is built of boards, with a tight, square bottom, and slanting roof. The bees enter at the top; the passage is well secured from the weather, robbing bees, &c., by a slide and blinds. The hive is divided into two apartments, by placing the honey boxes near the center, leaving a passage in front from upper to lower apartments of 2 by 12 inches. The bees enter the boxes from this passage; a door is hung n the rear that opens to the boxse, and to the two apartments. The body of the bees in this hive is always found above the honey; their inleads through their combs will all be directed to the place of entrance, and the hive completely freed from the damps that arise from the bees. The robbing bees, the bee moth, or any other destroying insect, can never pass the bees to injure the contents of the hive. Their brood combs are never filled with honey as long as they have room for deposite below. Their brood is never destroyed in May, or in the famine that comes annually between the blossoms of the forest and that of the fields. It is believed by some that the moth is never found in trees of the forest; the fact is they are found in the highest trees.

Tonawanda, N. Y., 1847. Elias Parks.

Destroying Sorrel.—W. L. V. D., of Lorain county, Ohio, (writing in answer to the inquiries of A. Reynolds, in our April number,) says: "A few years ago I had a piece of land on the river bottom, (so called here,) of a dark sandy loam, so completely overrun with sorrel as to entirely choke out a crop of spring wheat. I plowed the land up as soon as I saw the wheat was destroyed, and sowed it to buckwheat, which completely destroyed the sorrel. There was no more seen for quite a number of years. Hence I believe the above to be an effectual remedy."

Culture of Indian Corn.

MR. EDITOR:—I think with yourself and some others who are engaged in rural occupations, that the cultivation of Corn is entirely too much neglected by farmers in Western New York. If cultivated as it should be, there is no doubt entertained in my mind as to its value, in dollars and cents, to him who will engage in its cultivation. I am convinced, from what little experience I have had in farming, that a corn crop is quite as profitable as any other, (wheat not excepted,) from many considerations; and especially since we have a foreign market for that article, which, in all human probability, will continue as long as the population of Europe shall continue as dense as at present.

It is nevertheless true that the cost of raising corn is no inconsiderable item of expense to the producer. But when we take the value of the production into consideration, we soon find, by a careful and close calculation of the cost, that we are amply remunerated for our labor. For instance—take for example five acres of ground; let it be planted to corn. Then we will allow for interest on purchase money for an ordinary farm, say at $60 per acre, about $4,00 per acre.

For use of land, five acres at $4 per acre,	$20,00	
" fitting, planting, wear of tools, &c.,	12,50	
" seed, one bushel,	50	
" 3 days planting, at 50 cents per day,	1,50	
" man and horse 2 days to plow 1st time, at $1 per acre,	2,00	
" 4 days hoeing, at 62½ cts. per day,	2,50	
" 2 days plowing, 2d time, $1 per day,	2,00	
" 3 days hoeing, at 62½ cts. per day,	1,88	
" 5 days cutting up and stacking, at 62 cts. per day,	3,12	
" husking, drawing, and cribbing,	10,00	
" hauling stalks,	2,00	
" shelling and marketing,	5,00	
" board of help,	8,00	
Whole amount of cost,	$71.00	
Revenue, say 35 bush. per acre, at 50 cts. per bu.		$87,50
Stalks, $5 per acre,		25,00
Pumpkins, $2 per acre, at least,		10,00
Total Revenue,		$122,50
Deduct expenses,		71,00
Balance after paying all expenses,		$51,50

By the above calculation or estimate we find that the farmer clears, exclusive of all costs, after paying the interest upon purchase money, over ten dollars per acre.

Now, Mr. Editor, when we direct our attention to the revenue from other crops commonly raised in Western New York, we find that it will almost universally fall short of the above income from but an ordinary corn crop. One of the advantages of corn over a wheat crop is, that we can grow two of corn to one of wheat; another is, we can raise it upon flat or low land, whereas wheat is very uncertain, and if we get any it is generally of an inferior quality. Not so with corn. We can raise it upon any soil that will grow wheat, and upon many other kinds that will not with any certainty produce that article.

Another suggestion, and the last now, though not least, but of paramount importance, in my view of this subject is this, viz: by tilling our corn we exterminate from our soil an innumerable host of noxious weeds, thistles, grasses, and every species of foul stuff with which our lands are already too much infested—such as cockles, red-root, shepherd sprout, blue-grass, quack-grass, Johnswort, white daisy, Canada thistles, &c.

It is a lamentable fact that the use of the hoe has already been too long and too much neglected by those who profess to till the ground. Take for example farms that have been cropped for wheat principally for a term of ten or fifteen years. We will find, (in the Genesee Valley country, at least,) that they are invariably foul. I need not add that if we would effectually rid our lands from every thing but that which ought to be there, that we must apply the hoe more vigorously and thoroughly. And I am of the opinion that if wheat growers would practically investigate this subject, experience (which is the best teacher,) will convince them that their own interests require them to grow the corn crop more extensively.

Your readers, by the above estimate, which is thirty-five bushels only to the acre, will readily calculate the advantage of corn over almost every other crop of grain that is cultivated in Western New York. But suppose we can raise from 50 to 60 bushels per acre—all above 35 bushels would be nett gain or profit upon the above estimate, as the cost of growing would be but a mere trifle more than if we should have but 35.

I have now barely hinted at some of the advantages of growing Indian Corn, and will leave the subject in the hands of those who have had more experience, and who are better versed in writing for agricultural journals than myself, to do that justice to the subject which its importance demands. H. B. H.

Rush, N. Y., 1847.

Hedges and Fencing.

MR. EDITOR:—What is this country, in a few years, or even the next generation, to do for fencing materials—especially those regions devoid of stone? In clearing up a new country the land does not produce more than enough rail timber to fence it, and often not even that. Cultivated farms do not average over one-tenth left in wood-land, therefore what is the other nine-tenths to do in a few years for fencing? Why, says one, resort to posts and boards. But, my sapient friend, are you aware that they are too fragile and expensive for common and general use? The life of fence posts of the ordinary size, of any of our indiginous timber, is only about an average of ten years or thereabouts. Red cedar, which is the only enduring article to be depended upon, is quite expensive; beside it is about

exhausted, and in a few years will become extinct. On the Canada shore, where nearly all the cedar is procured, the whole growing timber has been cut, and they are now *mining* for them at 5 or 6 feet below the surface of the muck and masses of the swamps; the relics of antedeluvian epochs for aught that can be shown, and the contemporaries of the mastadon and megatherium.

If the common woods of the country can be saturated with a cheap chemical compound, by means of a hole bored in the centre or the side, so as to render them indestructable, for which great hopes are entertained by those making the experiments, then a cheap and convenient substitute is found for the post and board fence.

In this country we shall never be able to do without enclosures, as the French and other people of the continent are abliged to do—herding their stock of all kinds, by means of shepherds and herdsmen. Labor is too dear in this country to allow that course, and I trust always may be, as an overplus population and low wages betoken a depressed and poverty stricken race. In the large baronial estates of England very little fencing answers their purpose; stabling and soiling disposes of the cattle and horses, and the sheep are attended by keepers on the downs and mountain. But in this country, with the whole soil cut up into an average of 100 acre individual farms, we can never dispense with that important item.

There is hardly any subject that has excited more discussion among agricultural writers than *live fences*, or hedges, and why in the older parts of the country it has not been thoroughly tried is most unaccountable. It has been pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that the *quick sets* of the English white thorn, so generally used in that country, do not succeed with us; they are attacked by a scale louse (*coccidæ*,) that is fatal to them; and they do not acclimate well so far as tried.

We have three or four varieties of native thorn, that I conceive possesses all the requisites for success. The process for procuring sets takes time, but is very simple. The apple of the thorn should be gethered in October, mixed with earth and thrown into a pit about one foot deep; in the course of the next summer turn them over with the shovel two or three times. The spring after, plant them out in drills or beds; the fall preceding, the ground being well cleaned and prepared, and kept clean of weeds and grass.—Some of the strongest plants will be large enough to transplant at one year old, the balance at two years. The only doubt the writer has upon the subject of its feasibility, is the danger of their being destroyed by the field mouse, which, in our cold snowy country, is a fatality to which they will be liable—as the accumulation of mulch and dead grass about their roots forms a convenient receptacle for their winter quarters.

Monroe Co., 1847. LUCIUS B. MANLY.

The Value of Ashes and other Manures.

AT a recent agricultural discussion at the Assembly Chamber in Albany, Mr. SOTHAM made the following statements as the result of his experience and observations:

Mr. SOTHAM had not seen any experiments made by burning barn yard manures, but he knew that it was valuable previous to burning. The excrement of animals, mixed with slaughter house manure, such as blood, liver, and refuse of the butcher yard, mixed together, and so far decomposed as to cut out with a shovel, is decidedly the best compost you can apply to the land. I never saw a soil yet that was not grateful for such manure when properly applied; nor do I think that such a composition can escape by evaporation when once deposited there, either on the surface or mingled in the soil. The rain may wash it off and carry it lower. He had seen many able experiments with ashes, and which have proved a very valuable manure. For instance: On many of the light soils in England, such as sand, stone-brash, gravel, and light loam, much of the *sanfoin* is sown. Manured for turneps, the turneps fed off on the land, and then sowed with barley, and the sanfoin seed sowed with the barley. This sanfoin is mown for eight, ten, or fifteen years, and not a particle of manure put upon it. It is generally grazed the last year, and then breast-plowed. A thin slice of the sod is token off about half to three-quarters of an inch thick; as soon as it is dry enough it is thrown together in small heaps and burnt. Part of the ashes are black and a part red. They are spread rogularly over the soil and then plowed in very shallow, well dragged with a heavy drag cross-wise, and then thouroughly harrowed with lighter harrows, the soil is well pulverized previous to the second plowing, then it is shallowly plowed again, and the turnep seed is sown on the fresh furrow. I have never seen better crops of turneps than by this process, and the ashes have lasted as long and benefitted the succeeding crops for three years, and sometimes longer, quite as long as barn yard manure. Now, if the principal substances, or organized matter, that Mr. HOWARD says are dissipated in the atmosphere by the burning, where did these turneps and the succeeding crops get them from, if it was not from the ash. I have seen two crops of turneps in one field, (at Northbuck, Gloucestershire,) one part breast-plowed, the other manured with a heavy dressing of barn-yard manure, both in the same state of cultivation previous to the burning and manuring, the latter plowed three times, and in a better state of pulverization than the former, when the seed was sown; still the breast-plowed piece was far the best. How is this to be accounted for, if the principle of vegetation is dissipated? I do not believe it. Another instance. I have seen frequently and tried the experiment. Planted two rows of potatoes, the soil in the same state.—To one of the rows I have put ashes, the other none. The former grew luxuriently, the potatoes large and a heavy crop, the latter very small and a light crop. Where did the potatoes get their sustenance from if it was not from the ashes? Both had the same resources from the atmosphere. The ashes could not have the power of attraction over the inorganized matter in the earth, as that could be nothing more than the earthy substances, or inorganized portion of plants, according to Mr. H.'s representation. This is a very important subject, and requires much consideration. He wanted no better proof than a good crop for the manure applied.

We can hardly err in too often urging upon the attention of our readers the great value of wood ashes, as well as ordinary manure for the improvement of crops.

WARTS on the udder and teats of cows may be easily removed simply by washing them in a solution of alum and water. We have known this application to result favorably, even after all other prescriptions had failed, and the disease seemed to have advanced beyond the possibility of cure. Try it, and see if the remedy does not prove effectual.—*Selected.*

Hints for May.

ARE your fences and *gates* all up, and the *bars* all down? We intend to wage a Mexican war at those *rancheros*, the devils warping bars, which on many farms have consumed more time. in letting down, putting up, and removing for teams, than would have performed a pilgrimage around the world.

Prune your orchards this month, so that the wounds will heal before the edges of the bark dry and become dead, and to give all the sap to the remaining wood and fruit buds.

Look out for the *apple tree worm*, while in its early stages, before they commence traveling, and while nested in their webs,—as at that time a slim rod like a riding whip, with a few ends of branches left, will, by twisting in their webs, completely destroy them—or at a later period, a decoction of tobacco, spirits of turpentine, any of the oils, or a small charge of powder, is effectual.

Plant some potatoes early this month. Try the Merinos, as they are said to be exempt from the rot,—and the Rohans also, if any of those humbugs are in existence.

Make your manure into heaps, to keep from leaching, and to assist fermentation and decomposition; and do not draw it on the land until wanted, and then immediately spread and plow in—and do not spread it as Paddy found the sixpence, *all in a heap*, but evenly and a thorough division of all the lumps into small particles, whereby it is more evenly disseminated in the earth and brought in contact with the roots of the plants.

Manure your corn and potato ground with fresh manure; and that part intended for the wheat fallow make into heaps, which should be turned and handled over once or more during summer, and be incorporated with plaster—not with lime in a caustic state, as instead of absorbing the gases it disengages and disperses them.

In planting corn always ridge the ground, as every one knows that it is a plant that requires a great deal of heat, which is partially gained by ridging—besides it gives all the advantages of another plowing to the young plant, and brings up the manure for its early use. A capital solution, quickening the corn plant, is equal parts of common and epsom salts—also glauber salts, or salt-petre, or copperas; the sulphate of ammonia is most effective, but not being an article of commerce it is difficult to obtain.

Top dress old meadows early this month, and if thoroughly dragged in and timothy seed sown, it will greatly improve them.

Onions, carrots, parsneps, peppers, and lettuce plant immediately. Beans, squashes, cucumbers, melons, &c., are as well out of the ground, in this climate, until the 15th or 20th. Sow cabbage seed from the middle to the last of the month, and transplant when clover hay is fit to cut, and they will be early enough for winter stock.

Webster Agricultural Association.

PURSUANT to adjournment, the farmers of the town of Webster met at the office of Dr. O. REYNOLDS, on Saturday, the 3d day of April inst.—JOHN PHILLIPS was called to the chair, and A. G. MELVIN chosen Secretary.

The Committee on Constitution then reported the following, which was adopted:

WE, the Farmers and others of the town of Webster, desirous of mutual improvement in the science of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., do associate ourselves together under the following

CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called the "Webster Agricultural Association."

ART. 2. It shall be the object of this Association to endeavor to excite an interest on the subject of Agriculture, to diffuse mutual instruction among its members and others, and to use all suitable means to elevate the ancient and honorable calling of the Farmer.

ART. 3. The officers of this Association shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and thirteen Managers, (one from each school district,) who shall together constitute an Executive Committee. They shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall have power to fill vacancies in their own body.

ART. 4. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, when present; in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall preside; in the absence of both President and Vice Presidents, a President pro. tem. shall be chosen. The Corresponding Secretary shall correspond with similar Associations, and with individuals. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Association. The Treasurer shall take charge of the money and other property belonging to the Association, and account for the same from time to time, when called upon by the Association. The Executive Committee shall, each in his respective district, notify the farmers thereof of the object of the Association, and, if possible, induce them to become members.

ART. 5. Any person may become a member of this Association by subscribing to this Constitution, and paying to the Treasurer twenty-five cents annually for the use and benefit of the Association.

ART. 6. No funds shall be drawn from the treasury, except by the vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, and then only by an order on the Treasurer, signed by the presiding officer and the Recording Secretary.

ART. 7. A regular meeting of this Association shall be held on the first Saturday of every month, except July, August, and September; and special meetings as often as the members of the Association think proper.

ART. 8. Every member of this Association shall be allowed to vote for its officers, and to take part in all the deliberations of the Association.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Association, by the vote of a majority of the members present.

The following persons were then chosen officers of the Association:

GERARD DUNNING, *President.*
JOSEPH ADAMS, } *Vice Presidents.*
SAMUEL HARD, }
A. G. MELVIN, *Rec. and Cor. Secretary.*
ALFRED REYNOLDS, *Treasurer.*

Resolved, That the first Annual Meeting of this Association shall be held on the first Saturday in April, 1848.

Resolved, That the "Genesee Farmer" be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

A. G. MELVIN, *Sec'y.* JOHN PHILLIPS, *Ch'n.*

Webster, Monroe Co., April 3, 1847.

THE above association is a fair sample of what every town in the State should possess. A small contribution from each member, provided one half of the tillers of the earth will only join in the good work of self improvement, would secure the benefits of a good Agricultural Library. Farmers of Western New York, what say you?—ED.

Foreign Demand for Breadstuffs.

The news brought by the Cambria shows a falling off in the price of wheat, corn, flour, and meal, in English and Irish markets. It is impossible to have any stability in prices where grain factors and the people are alike intensely excited, the former by the hope of extravagant gains, and the fear of overwhelming losses; and the latter by painful apprehensions of protracted famine.

On the 3d of April corn was worth from 50 to 55 shillings a quarter—equal to about $1,50 per bushel. At a fair price for freight, corn should still be worth a dollar a bushel at New York to ship to England. The price however is 90 *a* 93 cents. Genesee flour is worth in New York $7,87½ *a* 94, (on the 26th April.)

There are only two nations that have any considerable surplus of grain in the civilized world at this time. They are the United States and Russia. This surplus, so far as the U. S. are concerned, has been greatly over estimated in England. The Mark Lane Express of the 29th March, now before us, puts it down at one hundred and fifty millions bushels! This estimate is based on that annual budget of extravagant guessing, the Report of the Commissioner of Patents. Our surplus is about 30 millions, or one fourth the estimated sum. The following are our exports for 7 months beginning Sept. 1st, 1846, and ending April 1st, 1847:

Wheat flour	bbls.	1,440,838
Corn meal,	"	325,127
Wheat,	bush.	1,400,912
Indian corn,	"	8,605,444
Rye,	"	1,890
Oats,	"	158,326
Barley,	"	130,591

The total exports to foreign ports during the same time were, of

Wheat flour,	bbls.	2,223,139
Wheat,	bush.	1,916,367
Indian corn,	"	9,176,429

Of which there were from New Orleans—

	To Great Britain.	*France.*
Wheat flour, bbls.	337,362	123,218
Wheat, bush.	60,593	125,782
Indian corn, "	1,247,525	1,916

and from New York

	To Great Britain.	*France.*
Wheat flour, bbls.	708,263	120,732
Wheat, bush.	1,012,714	174,236
Indian corn, "	3,440,955	4,016

and of Rye to all foreign ports, 607,947 bushels.

Reduce the flour to wheat in the estimate, and we have about 21,500,000 bushels exported in 7 months of famine prices. If we export 18,500,000 by the first of September next, we venture to assert that there will remain in the country a precious little of the crops of 1846.

Corn.—*A Seasonable Hint.*—The Pike Co., (Ill.) Free Press, says:—"In planting, use *pure white* or entirely *yellow* corn for seed. *A mixture* will not bring as much in market, for commerce, by from three to five cents per bushel, as either kind will when entirely pure."

To Correspondents.

Communications have been received, during the past month, from Caleb K. Hobbie, Solomon Hitchcock, Lucius B. Manly, *, A. Reynolds, David Thomas, N. Goodsell, B. Hodge, J. D. C., J. W. M., D. C. B., G. C. Sprague, L. Barker, Conrad Miller, Morris Barton, Farmer Tim, *, R. D. Palmer, Duodecahedron, N. Y. State Ag. Society, E. R. Porter, A Farmer, A Subscriber, H. B. H., Lincoln Cummings, W. L. V. D., A. W., D. A. Ogden, J. M. Morrison, and D. W. Halstead.

In order to make room for important and seasonable articles from correspondents, we have deferred several illustrations intended for this number of the Farmer.

Cheese Making.—Will not some one engaged in the manufacture of cheese write us a communication, stating the present most improved process for conducting the operation?

New York State Agricultural Society.

The Executive Committee have the satisfaction to announce to the agriculturists of the State, that our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. Silas Wright, has accepted an invitation tendered to him to deliver the annual address on the Fair ground at Saratoga, on the 16th of September next.

It will doubtless have been perceived from the published proceedings of the Executive Committee, that they have in accordance with the recommendation expressed by the Society, at the annual meeting in January, located the Cattle Show and Fair at Saratoga Springs, to be held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, 1847.

A delegation of the Committee visited Saratoga, and selected a fine elevated plat of ground, within a quarter of a mile of Congress Spring, containing an area of fifteen acres or more, which will be enclosed. Spacious buildings will be erected within the enclosure, with ample accomodations for all articles presented for exhibition.

Care will also be taken that arrangements on an extensive scale appropriate to the occasion be made for the reception and exhibition of every description of stock, farm implements, articles of domestic manufacture, fruits, flowers, and articles of mechanic skill.

Arrangements will be made with the several Rail Road Companies for the gratuitous transportation of stock, as well as other articles designed for exhibition, so as to arrive a day or two previous to the first day of exhibition.

The two rail roads leading to Saratoga will be in readiness to transport without hindrance or delay, the visitors who may desire to be present on the occasion. Geo. Vail, *Pres't.*

B. P. Johnson, *Sec'y.*

Agricultural Rooms, Albany, April 8, 1847.

New York State Agricultural Society.

List of Premiums for 1847.

[*Continued from page* 95.]

SWINE.—LARGE BREED.

Best boar, 2 years old,	$10	Best sow, 2 years old,	$10
" " 1 year old,	8	" " 1 year old,	8
" " 6 mos. & over,	5	" " 6 mos.,	5

This includes Cheshire, Berkshire, Russia, Mackay, Leicester, and their grades.

SMALL BREED.

Best boar, 2 years old,	$10	Best sow, 2 years old,	$10
" " 1 year old,	8	" " 1 year old,	8
" " 6 months,	5	" " 6 months,	5

This class includes Neapolitan, Suffolk, Improved China, Chinese, Mocko, and their grades.

Best lot of pigs not less than 4 in number, under 10 mos. $5
Second best " " " Vol. Trans.

In awarding premiums on hogs, reference will be had not merely to present condition, but to that proportion between bone and meat which promises the greatest value from the least amount of feed.

POULTRY.

For the best lot of Dorking Fowls, not less than 3,—1 cock and 2 hens, $2 and American Poulterer's Companion.
Best lot of Black Poland, not less than three, $2 and Am. P. Comp'n.
Best lot large fowls, not less than 3, 2 "
Best pair of ducks, 2 "
Best pair of turkies, 2 "
Best pair of geese, 2 "
Best and greatest variety of barn-yard fowls owned by the exhibitor, $5 and Am. Poulterer's Companion.

PLOWS.

Best plow possessing some new and valuable improvements, $10 and Diploma.
Best subsoil plow, 10 "
Best scarifier, 10 "
Best roller for general use, 5 "
Best clod crusher and roller, 5 "

WAGONS, HARROWS, &c.

Best farm wagon,	$10 & Dip.	Best corn stalk cut.,	$5 Dip.
Second best,	Col. Tour.	Second best,	Trans.
Best harrow,	$3	Best threshing machine,	$10 and Dip.
Best cultivator,	3	Second best,	Trans.
Best fanning mill,	$5 & Dip.	Best drill barrow,	$3 & Dip.
Second best,	Trans.	Best straw cutter,	3 & Dip.
Best horse power,	$5 & Dip.	Second best,	Trans.
Second best,	Trans.		

FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Best corn and cob crusher, by horse power, $5 and Dip.
Second best, Colman's Tour.
Best clover machine, $5 and Dip.
Second best, Colman's Tour.
Best flax and hemp dresser, $5 and Dip.
Second best, Colman's Tour.
Best horse cart, for farm, $3
" ox cart, $5
" horse rake, $2 and Dip.
" ox yoke, Diploma.
" farm harness, "
" saddle, "
" grain cradle "
" 6 hand rakes, "
" 6 hay forks, "
" 6 grass scythes, "
" 6 cradle do. "
" 6 dung forks, "
" 6 axes, "
" hay rigging, "
" lot grain measures, "
" lot butter tubs and firkins, "
For the best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements, $10 and Dip.
Also, for the best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements, manufactured in the state of New York, by or under the supervision of the exhibitor, $10 and Dip.

PLOWING MATCH.

First premium,	$15	Third premium,	$10
Second do.	12	Fourth do.	Col. Tour.
Fifth,	Vol. Transactions.		

For boys under eighteen years of age.

First premium,	$10	Second premium,	$5
Third premium,	Vol. Transactions.		

BUTTER.

For the best lot, (quality as well as quantity considered,) made from five cows in 30 successive days,—25 lbs. of the butter to be exhibited, $25

Second best,	$15	Best 50 pounds made at any time,	$15
Third best,	10	Second best,	10
Best 25 lbs. made in June,	10	Third best,	Col. Tour.
Second best,	Col. Tour.	Fourth best,	Sil. Medal.
Third best,	Vol. Trans.	Fifth best,	Vol. Trans.

CHEESE.

One year old and over.

Best 100 lbs.,	$15	Third best,	Sil. Medal.
Second best,	10	Fourth best,	Wash. Lett.
Fifth do.,	Vol. Trans.		

Less than one year old.

Best 100 lbs.	$15	Third best,	Sil. Medal.
Second best,	10	Fourth best,	Wash. Lett.

SUGAR.

Best 25 lbs. maple sugar,	$10	Third best,	Col. Tour.
Second best,	5	Fourth best,	Vol. Trans.

No premium to be awarded unless the sample offered shall be deemed worthy of it.

The process of manufacture and clarifying the sugar must be particularly stated.

SILK.

Best specimen manufactured, (woven into cloth or ribbons,	$15	Best specimen of sewing silk, not less than 1 lb., of domestic growth,	$10
Second best,	10	Second best,	5
Third best,	Col. Tour.	Third best,	Col. Tour.
Fourth best,	Vol. Trans.	Fourth best,	Vol. Trans.
Best specimen not less than 1 lb. reeled silk,	$5	Best one-half bushel cocoons, 1847,	$3
Second best,	Col. Tour.	Second best,	Col. Tour.
Third best,	Vol. Trans.	Third best,	Vol. Trans.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best woolen blankets, $5—2d, $4—3d, $3.
" ten yards flannel, $5—2d, $4—3d, $3.
" ten yards woolen cloth, $5—2d, $4—3d, $3.
" woolen carpet, $5—2d, $4—3d, $3.
" fifteen yards tow cloth, $5—2d, Vol. Transactions.
" ten yards linen, $5—2d, $4—3d, $3.
" ten yards linen diaper, $5—2d, $4—3d, $3.
" hearth-rug, $5—2d, $4—3d, $3—4th, $2—5th, V. Tr.
" ten yards kersey, $3—2d, $2—3d, Vol. Trans.
" rag carpet, 15 yards, $3—2d, $2—3d, Vol. Trans.
" double carpet coverlet, $4—2d, $3—3d, $2—4th, V. Tr.
" pair woolen knit stockings, $2—2d, Vol. Trans.
" wove woolen stockings, $2—2d, Vol. Trans.
" cotton wove stockings, $2—2d, Vol. Trans.
" pound of linen sewing thread, $2—2d, Vol. Trans.
" linen wove stockings, $2—2d, Vol. Trans.
" linen knit stockings, $2—2d, Vol. Trans.
" knit cotton stockings, $2—2d, Vol. Trans.

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for other articles, deemed worthy, by the committee.

NEEDLE, SHELL, AND WAX WORK.

Best ornamental needle work, $1 and Diploma.
" ottoman covers, " "
" table covers, " "
" group flowers, " "
" variety of worsted work, " "
" fancy chair work, with needle, " "
" worked cushion and back, " "
" worked collar and handkerchief, " "
" woolen shawl, " "
" worked quilts, " "
" white quilts, " "
" silk patch-work quilt, " "
" fringe mittens, " "
" port-folio, worked, " "
" bonnets, silk, " "
" " straw, " "
" lace capes, " "
" lamp stand mat, " "
" ornamental shell work, $3 "
" specimen of wax flowers, 2 "

Discretionary premiums to be awarded for other articles which are deemed entitled to commendation.

FLOWERS.

Professional List.	Amateur List.
Greatest variety and quantity of flowers, ...$5	Greatest variety and quantity of flowers, ...Sil. Medal.
Dahlias.	*Dahlias.*
Greatest variety, ...$5	Greatest variety, Sil. Medal.
Best 24 dissimilar blooms, $3	Best 12 dissimilar blooms, Horticulturist.
Roses.	*Roses.*
Greatest variety, ...$5	Greatest variety, Sil. Medal.
Best 24 dissimilar blooms, $3	Best 12 dissimilar blooms, Horticulturist.
Phloxes.	*Phloxes.*
Best 10 varieties, ...$3	Best 6 var., ...Horticulturist.
Best seedling, ... 2	Best seedling, "
Verbenas.	*Verbenas.*
Greatest var. and number, $3	Greatest var., .Horticulturist
Best 12 varieties, ... 2	Best 12 varieties, "
Best seedling, ... 2	Best seedling, "
German Astors.	*German Astors.*
Best collection, ...$3	Best collection, Horticultur't
Pansys.	*Pansys.*
Best and greatest variety, $3	Best and greatest var., .Hort.
Best 24 varieties, ...$2	Best 12 varieties, ... "

General List, open to all Competitors.

Best collection Green House Plants owned by one person, ...Silver Medal.
Best Floral design, ... "
Best Floral ornament, ... "
Second best, ...Colman's Tour.
Third best, ... Washington's Letters.
Best hand Boquet, "flat," ....Horticulturist.
Second best, ... Washington's Letters.
Third best, ... Vol. Transactions.
Best hand Boquet "round," ....Horticulturist.
Second best, ... Washington's Letters.
Third best, ... Vol. Transactions.

VEGETABLES.

24 best stalks celery,	$1	12 best sweet potatoes,	1
6 best heads cauliflower,	1	Best half peck Lima beans,	1
6 best heads brocoli,	1	Best half peck Windsor do.	1
12 best white table turneps	1	Best bunch double parsley	1
12 best carrots,	1	Three best squashes,	1
12 best table beets,	1	Largest pumpkin,	1
12 best parsnips,	1	12 best ears seed corn,	1
12 best onions,	1	Best half peck table potatoes,	1
3 best heads of cabbage,	1	Second best,	1
12 best tomatoes,	1	Best seedling potato,	1
2 best purple egg plants,	1		

Discretionary premiums will be awarded on choice garden products not above enumerated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best iron gate for farm purposes, ...Silver Medal.
" ornamental cast iron vase, on pedestal, - "
" sample drain tile, ... "
" quarter of an acre of osier willow, and the best specimens manufactured from the product, ...$5
Best specimen wire hurdle fence, to be accompanied with an account of cost, ...Silver Medal.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

Best specimen, ...$10 and Diploma.
" specimen of animal portraits, ... 10 "
" drawing of show grounds and buildings, "

STOVES.

Possessing some new and valuable improvements.
Best cooking stove for wood fire, ...Diploma.
Second best, ...Silver Medal.
Best cooking stove for coal fire, ...Diploma.
Sebond best, ...Silver Medal.
Best parlor stove, ...Diploma.
Second best, ...Silver Medal.
For improvements and machinery useful to the farmer and having valuable properties, premiums will be awarded.

Premiums on Fruit.

Lewis F. Allen, Buffalo, chairman of committee.

APPLES.

For the greatest and best variety of good table apples, 3 of each variety, named and labelled, grown by exhibitor, Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, col'd plates. For the second best, ...$5 and Downing's common edition.
Third best, ... Vol. Transactions.
Best 12 var. table apples, labelled, ..$5 & Down. com. edi.
Second best, ... 2 "
Best 6 winter varieties do., labelled, 3 "
Second best, ... $1 and Trans.

PEARS.

For the greatest number of varieties of good pears, named and labelled, ... Downing's book, colored plates.
Second greatest, ...$5 and Downing's common edition.
Third greatest, ... Vol. Transactions.
For the best select collection of first rate autumn pears, named and labelled, ..$5 and Downing's common edition.
Second best, ... 2 " "
For the largest and best collection of winter pears, named and labelled, ...$2 and Downing's common edition.
Second best, ... " "
For the best collection of newly introduced pears, with a description, &c., as provided for new variety of seedling apples, ... Downing's book, colored plates.

PEACHES.

Best 12 varieties, labelled, ...$5 and Downing's com'n edi.
Second best, ... 2 "
Best 6 varieties, labelled, ... 3 "
Second best, ... 1 "
Best 12 peaches, ... 2 "
Second best .... "
Best seedling var. 6 specimens 3 "
Second best, ... 2 "

PLUMS.

Best collection of plums, 6 spec. each var., $5 and Downing's common edition.
Second best, ...$3 and Downing's common edition.
Best 6 varieties of good plums, 6 spec. each, $3 and Thomas' Fruit Culturist.
Second best, ...$1 and Thomas' Fruit Cult.
Best 12 plums choice variety, .. 1 "
Second best, ... "
Best seedling plums, with descriptions, as in apples, $5 and Downing's common edition.
Second best .... $2 and Downing's common edition.

NECTARINES AND APRICOTS.

Best and greatest number of good varieties, 6 specimens each, labelled, ...$3 and Downing's common edition.
Second best, ... $2 and Thomas' Fruit Culturist.
Best 12 spec's of any good variety, ..$1 and Down. com. ed.
Second best, ...$1 and Thomas' Fruit Culturist.

QUINCES.

Best 12 quinces of any variety, ...$3 and Down. com. ed.
Second best, ... $1 and Thos. Fruit Cult.
Third best, ... "

GRAPES.

Best and most extensive collection of good native grapes, grown in open air, ...$5 and Downing's common edition.
Second best, ... 2 "
Best 3 varieties of native or foreign grapes, grown under glass, 3 bunches each to be shown, $5 & Down. com. ed.
Second best, ... 2 "
Best dish of native grapes, ...Thomas' Fruit Culturist.

WATERMELONS.

Best 6 specimens of any variety, $3 and Bridgman's Gardner's Assistant.
Second best, ... $1 and Bridgman.

MUSKMELONS.

Best 6 specimens of any variety, ... $3 and Bridgman.
Second best, ... 1 "

CRANBERRIES.

Best peck of domestic culture, ... $5
Second best, ... 2

To be accompanied with a full description of the manner of cultivation, nature of soil, &c.

Any premiums may be withheld in the discretion of the committee, if the samples exhibited are not worthy of a premium.

The fruit exhibited and for which premiums are awarded to be at the disposal of the committee.

Six volumes of Downing, common edition, and twelve of Thomas' Fruit Culturist will be awarded by the committee, in their discretion, for choice fruits not enumerated.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

Pruning.

"THE object of the pruner," says Lindley's Theory of Horticulture, "is to diminish the number of leaves and branches; whence it may be at once understood how delicate are the operations he has to practice, and how thorough a knowledge he ought to possess of all the laws which regulate the actions of the organs of vegetation. If well directed, pruning is one of the most useful, and if ill directed, it is among the most mischievous, operations that can take place upon a plant."

Admitting that, in this country, pruning is not, nor need not be regarded of such importance as it is in many parts of Europe; yet it is more or less necessary—and as far as it may be necessary it is of the utmost importance that it be properly performed. Every man who undertakes to cultivate trees should endeavor to make himself acquainted with the *theory and practice* of pruning.

Every application of the knife, on a tree, should be made with skill and precision, and with a thorough appreciation of the results. For the benefit of those of our readers interested in these matters, we extract the following excellent suggestions and illustrations from the "London Gardeners' Chronicle," which we presume are from the pen of Mr. THOMPSON, the head of the fruit department of the London Horticultural Society's Garden:

The principles that should govern the practice of PRUNING are sadly neglected or misunderstood; and this by gardeners as well as amateurs. At our saying this, no really skilful pruner should feel offended; for of course he is not included in the criticism. On the contrary, we doubt whether in any country can be found men so thoroughly conversant with the subject as in our own. The following remarks, indeed, are founded upon their experience and example, and can only be regarded as an exposition of the present state of English pruning. But it does not follow, because many men understand thoroughly the use of the knife, that thousands are not in want of instruction, and it is to the latter that we address ourselves.

In all branches of science it is found convenient to commence by a few definitions. We shall follow the example. Let it be understood, then, that by pruning we do not understand hacking or mutilating trees merely to reduce their bulk, nor that sort of random cutting out which is often supposed to be expressed by this name. Those operations belong to plashing and slashing, not to pruning. Pruning is the art of removing scientifically certain branches, or parts of them, for the purpose of increasing productiveness or size, or of improving the general health of the individual operated upon. Such is its true meaning, and we doubt whether the definition can be extended.

Skilful gardeners have but one way of performing this operation. Their method may be called "the clean cut", and consists in removing a shoot by means of a sloping

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

wound, forming an angle of about 45°, just at the back of a bud, as at fig. 1. The reason is, that as soon as the bud pushes, this wound is readily and rapidly covered with new wood. In some trees it will, in fact, heal over in a few weeks.

An awkward way of performing this, represented at Fig. 2, we shall name "the cut to the quick." Here the wound is made too low down, and exposes to the drying action of the air the communication between the base of the bud and the interior of the stem; the consequence of which is that the bud dies, and the new shoot not only does not come where it was expected, but is surmounted by a dead joint, which will afterwards have to be removed.

In order to avoid the risk of "the cut to the quick," some gardeners make use of "the snag cut," (Figs. 4, 5, and 6,) in which the wound is made on the same side of the branch as that occupied by the bud, slanting downwards towards it. Of that plan we do not approve; for it involves the necessity of leaving behind a dead portion of the branch to be removed at a later pruning, so that work must be done twice over; moreover, it is an admission of a want of the skill required to make "the clean cut" skillfully.

Lastly, there is "the slivering cut," (Fig. 3,) in which a long, ragged, unequal shave is taken off the branch, much too low in the beginning, and much too high at the end. It is the cut made by young ladies and maid servants, and mere garden laborers. It has no excuse. It is clumsy, ugly, awkward, and dangerous, for it is apt to injure the branch on which it is made, if it does not extend to the operator's left hand. So much for definitions.

In all cases the amputation should be made by one firm-drawn cut. The clean cut can be performed by a dexterous operator to within a shaving of the right line: and the mastery of this art is no mean acquisition. We have seen expert pruners grasp a branch in their left hand, and with one sharp quick draw remove a shoot as thick as the thumb.—But for this purpose a knife must be keen. Those things which some men call pruning knives, blunt and notched, a sort of cross between a file and a handsaw, used for grub-

bing up weeds, drawing wall nails, and trimming roots, are never seen in the hands of a man who understands his business or attends to it. To a gardener his pruning knife is as much an object of solicitude as his razor. Indeed of the two he would rather hack his chin than his plants. Nor is the anxiety to keep his pruning knife in the highest order a piece of needless affectation; work is done fastest with a keen knife, and best, for the wounds that it inflicts are healed much sooner than those spongy, cottony, slivers which some people mistake for pruning.

These preliminary remarks will serve to introduce the main body of observations which we propose to offer upon the subject of pruning; not however in the form of general propositions, but of detailed instructions for each of the kinds of fruit trees usually cultivated in this country. Each has its own peculiarities of growth; each has to be treated with reference to those peculiarities; and, therefore, each must become the subject of separate consideration.

We shall continue in future numbers such of the articles alluded to as we may consider to be useful or interesting to our readers.

THE FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES OF AMERICA: By A. J. Downing.

The splendid colored edition of this work, which has been long and anxiously expected, will, we are informed, be forthcoming immediately. The plates have already been received from Paris, where they have been colored, and the edition will, in all probability, appear some time this month. We are sure that this will be a welcome item of intelligence to the lovers and growers of fruit throughout the Union. The appearance of such works as these afford pleasant indications of the progress of taste and refinement. When we think of what the last 10 years has effected, we are half inclined to believe we are dreaming. "Onward" is the motto.

Successful Planting.—"*A Young Farmer*," *Macon, Mich.*,—whose inquiries were noticed last month—says:

"In the fall of 1845 and spring of 1846, I planted 300 fruit trees of the various kinds, and have not lost one out of that number, notwithstanding the drouth so severe here last summer. Some of the apple trees have grown 3 feet, and peaches generally 2 feet—and some 4 to 6 feet. I set them on a piece of rich, new land; dug the holes from 3½ to 4½ feet in diameter, and from 18 to 24 inches deep; filled them up with rich muck and black sand and loam. The earth that came out of the bottom was not thrown back. The roots were carefully trimmed, where bruised or broken, before I set them out."

Such careful planting as the above can hardly fail of success. We hope such results will induce similar treatment.—Ed.

Rapid Growth of a Plum Graft.—Allow me a small space in your valuable paper, to give the growth of a Washington Plum graft that I set in a wild plum stock, April 17th, 1846.

I supposed I had noted the growth of it oftener, but on turning to my journal I find but three dates, as follows: July 5th, it measured four feet and two inches—July 26th, five feet and eight inches—September 1st, six feet and four inches. This is one of four *shoots*—three others from two to four feet, from the two scions. I feel particularly proud of it, as it is one of my own grafting. It shows how well a few odd minutes can be occupied.—C. W. M., *Fair Place, Onon. Co.*

Transactions of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

Horticultural Hall, School Street, Boston, March 25, 1847.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society announce to the Public, that its Committee of Publication is preparing to publish the 1st number of a series of Transactions of the Society.

This publication has been for some years in contemplation, and materials have been collected for this purpose; but it has been hitherto delayed until the funds of the Society should enable it to be produced in a style of excellence which could not fail to render it both permanent, and an honor to the advanced state of the Horticulture of the present day.

It is intended that the work shall be in Royal Octavo, and the numbers shall appear as frequently as materials accumulate; each shall contain from four to six Plates, chiefly of Fruits, but occasionally of Flowers, drawn and colored from nature, by the best talent the country can produce, and also the proceedings of the Society, including the reports of the weekly and annual exhibitions, to the date of publication.

The Society hopes soon to offer such premiums for able communications on Horticultural subjects, as shall secure to these Transactions papers containing information of great practical value to all interested in this pursuit.

Although the authors of papers will alone be generally responsible for their contents, yet all accounts and descriptions of Fruits will be published under the immediate supervision of the Fruit Committee, and of Flowers under that of the Flower Committee; so that the authenticity of the Society will be attached to the most essential portions of their Transactions.

To establish a standard for all the present varieties of fruit, and to enable the public to judge of the quality of new kinds, as they shall be presented from imported trees, or from varieties originating in this country, will be one of the principal purposes of these Transactions, and will receive the particular attention, not only of the Comittees of the Society but also of the most experienced of its individual members.

The price to the members of the Society will be about the cost of plates, printing, &c., and will not exceed seventy-five cents per number: to others the charge will be $1.

All communications intended for publication, may be addressed to J. E. Teschemacher, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Society, Boston.

Orders and subscriptions for these Transactions may be addressed to W. D. Ticknor & Co., publishers, corner of Washington and School streets, Boston.

J. E. TESCHEMACHER,
C. K. DILLAWAY,
EBEN'R WIGHT,
SAMUEL WALKER,
JOSEPH BRECK,
AARON D. WILLIAMS, Jr.
E. C. R. WALKER,
} *Com. of Publication.*

We take pleasure in publishing the above prospectus, and in recommending it to the attention of the readers of this paper. We look upon the commencement of the publication of this series as a new and important era in American Horticulture. This enterprising Institution has already done much for the advancement of the science in this country; this will greatly extend the field of its influence and usefulness.

With a fund of material, and an array of talent that no individual enterprise could command—and being beyond even the suspicion of promoting any private or personal interests—with a determination to make it a permanent and splendid work, the Society deserves the confidence and support of the public in an eminent degree. We trust that of the 50,000 readers of the Farmer, a very great proportion will gladly avail themselves of the invaluable information which these numbers will contain, on all matters pertaining to fruits and fruit culture, and gardening generally.

Pear Tree Blight.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you not, through the medium of your paper, which is so extensively disseminated all over this section of the Union, endeavor to obtain the knowledge of some facts in relation to the blight in Pears? The point to which I especially desire to call attention is, the kinds which are well ascertained to be entirely unaffected by it. I do not by any means despair of finding a preventive of this sad disease—but, inasmuch as it still continues to be exceedingly destructive, it is very desirable to learn the kinds which are proof against it. Perhaps you can give the world the names of various kinds, which you believe are not subject to this disease. If you can, please do so in the Farmer, and call for information—and if no one among all your subscribers knows that the kinds specified have ever been affected, that will furnish strong evidence in their favor. And if any one shall have known any of the specified kinds to be affected by the blight, no doubt the information will be communicated with pleasure—with such a description of the manner in which the trees were affected as shall enable us all to decide upon the kind of blight.

The Onondaga does not escape in the general wreck, and indeed I know of no one that does, unless it be the Seckel. *Have you ever known this to be touched by it?* It is said by Downing that the Andrews escapes, but as that is not cultivated much if any in this part of the State, I have the benefit of no experience. What other kinds can you add to these? I am confident that your long experience must be valuable on this subject, and I hope you will give us the benefit of it, even if it establishes the fact that there are very few or even no kinds which escape the general contagion. Let us know the worst of our case, and we will then set about finding a remedy if possible.

Truly, E. W. LEAVENWORTH.

Syracuse, March 3, 1747.

IN compliance with our correspondent's suggestion, we have applied to some of the most experienced cultivators of fruit in Western New York for any facts in their possession in relation to this subject, and give below the remarks of three gentlemen well known to the Horticultural world.

We have not observed the operations of this malady, on particular varieties, with that degree of minuteness that would justify us in expressing an opinion, at present. We intend, during the the coming season, to give as much attention to it as possible, and we solicit the co-operation of our friends in the investigation. The *insect blight*, which occurs towards autumn, is much more prevalent here, than that designated by some as the *frozen sap blight*. In a collection of many thousand trees, we have only had two—the Madelaine and St. Ghislain, side by side—affected by the latter in a period of seven years, while numbers of pear, apple and quince are every season attacked by the former. In all investigations upon this subject, it is necessary to discriminate between the two. The insect blight first appears on the young shoots, and the other on the trunk or large branches, in black spots. Several facts have recently been communicated to us, that we will present hereafter.

DAVID THOMAS, Esq., of Aurora, says:

P. BARRY:—Thy favor of the 9th instant is before me. In regard to the great pear blight in my fruit garden, I cannot say any thing more pertinent than what I sent to the Ohio Cultivator, in the summer of 1845, while the particulars were fresh in my memory; and to save thee from the trouble of a search, I subjoin a copy:

"The severe frost on the morning of the 30th [May,] produced ten times more *fire blight* than I ever saw before. It was not confined to the *pear* tree, though that suffered most; but the *apple* tree, and the *quince* tree, share largely in the calamity; and even the *cherry* tree which was not on the list of such as were susceptible of this malady, did not escape.

"This visitation has furnished the clearest proof that *fire blight* is not *always* the work of insects. No trace of it had been discovered of late years in the neighborhood; and now it fell on us like a shower—not slowly increasing, as if insects were extending their colony. On a branch of the *Beurre Sutin*, most of the fruit perished almost immediately, and in a few days, part of the leaves and twigs gradually assumed the usual appearance of fire blight. It was not the most thrifty shoots, however, that suffered most, as in former cases which had come under my observation; but stunted twigs of a finger's length, were killed down to the main branch.

"The irregular manner in which this fire blight has appeared, destroying only a few twigs on some trees, and dozens on others under the same temperature,—might induce some to believe it the work of insects; but plants which insects never attack, present similar irregularities. I have two fine shrubs of the laurel *(Kalmia latifolia,)* with shoots about three inches long of the present year's growth. Part of them were killed and part not damaged in the least; and though it might be difficult to explain such phenomena on any known principles, yet the facts are incontestible.

"We have had no frost so severe as this, and so late in the season, since the year 1817."

Doubtless, some varieties of the pear are more tender than others, and yet there is a danger of deciding too hastily.—Thus, of *Steven's Genesee*, I lost one tree entirely, while another was much injured though I entertain hopes of its recovery. The same disaster happened to a large tree of the *Madelaine*, which we cut down in consequence; but another of the same variety escaped much better, and has continued to bear good crops of fruit. Much may depend on the situation. Where grafts of different kinds, however, stand on the same tree, and some die while others flourish, the evidence seems more conclusive. Thus I had *Bon Chretien Fondante*, and the *Early Denzalonian*, on a tree of the *Summer Bon Chretien*: the former perished, and the latter entirely escaped. On another tree of the same variety, the *Jalousie* was killed outright, while the tree itself—like all others of this sort—was but slightly damaged; and so has been the *Beurre Diel*.

No kinds, however, have escaped better than the *Seckel, Virgalieu, Washington,* (with one exception,) *Brown Beurre, Jargonelle, Doyenne gris, Skinless,* and *Summe Franc Real*; and none have fared worse than *Bishop's Thumb, Napoleon,* and *Reine Caroline*. The *Frederic de Wurtemburg, Flemish Beauty, St. Ghislain,* the *Thompson,* and *Dearborn's Seedling,* are also among the sufferers; but the main trunks on which they stood appear to be tainted; and this may perhaps account for their condition. *Passe Colmar* and *Marie Louise* have also suffered much.

Very respectfully thy friend,

DAVID THOMAS.

Greatfield, near Aurora, 3d mo. 12, 1847.

P. BARRY, ESQ.:—Yours of the 12th inst is before me, in which you request of me a description of the apple known as the "Green Sweeting," and my opinion of its valuable qualities. This is the same apple that was described in the New England Farmer as the Green Sweeting or Molasses Apple. It was then cultivated in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and from the latter State was brought to this county about sixteen years since, by Samuel Clark, Esq., and was propagated upon the farm now occupied by Maj. Upton in Greece. It has been eagerly sought after by all who have tasted the fruit. In its growth it is strong, and upright, and the shoots covered thickly with fruit-spurs. It is a good bearer, and although the young shoots are upright, making one of the handsomest nursery trees, yet in a bearing state they bend off, forming well proportioned tops.

The fruit is of medium size, rather oblong than round, somewhat resembling the "*Golden Sweeting*;" skin smooth, at first green, but as it ripens becoming a light yellow.—Flesh of a delicate sweetness, juicy, and melting. In eating from March to May, but may be kept longer.

As to the qualities of this fruit I do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most valuable sweet apples of the season cultivated with us, not excepting the "*Sodus Sweeting*." See vol. 7, Hovey, and Thatcher's Orchardist.

You also inquire "whether I have observed any difference in the "liability of different kinds of Pears to the blight. I answer, I have—so far as to *liability*, I think the old Autumn Bonchretien stands first. With regard to the Seckel, I have not known it to be injured at all. The first tree cultivated in this county, more than twenty-five years since, is now, or was the past season, upon what was the Jesse Hawley farm, on the east side of the river, and a little below your nursery. As many of those in this neighborhood, of the older growth, have been propagated from that, and as you are collecting facts on the subject, it may be well for you to call and examine the original tree.

The first pear tree attacked with this insect (malady) in the neighborhood of Rochester was one on the premises of Mr. WEST, on Washington street. I observed it, and called and requested the privilege of cutting out and burning the branch on which it appeared, but was refused. From that neucleus it spread in different directions. That tree was a Bonchretien.

I have thought that the "*liability*" might depend upon the shape and formation of the *bud*, as we know some afford a more ready shelter for insects than others; while some that are small, and lie close to the branch, do not afford any place for their secretion.

Yours respectfully,

Greece, March 13, 1847. N. GOODSELL.

FRIEND BARRY:—In answer to your inquiries relative to the Pear tree blight, and what varieties with me have been most liable to be attacked with this disease, I reply in brief that my experience in the matter has been quite limited.—After a residence here of 40 years, and having been for many years somewhat extensively engaged in growing the pear, the sum total of all the trees in my grounds, that have been affected with the disease, is only six.

Some eight years since, early in summer, I discovered in one of the nursery rows three trees whose leaves and branches had become withered and turned quite black. I cut them down close to the ground, and burnt them. This variety was the Winter Bell, of but one years growth from the bud, and had made a very vigorous growth the year previous. My present impression is that it was a clear case of *frozen sap blight*. The other cases have been among standard trees, of which I have a very large number. The Belle de Bruxelles, a tree some ten feet high was attacked, nearly one half of the upper branches turned black. I cut it down to within two feet of the ground, far below where it showed any effects of the disease. It again sprouted and flung up strong shoots, but no symptoms of the disease has since appeared.

A large tree, planted about 35 years ago, some six years since exhibited signs of this disease in the upper branches. They were cut out; but nearly every year since some of the branches have withered; the main trunk of the tree at last became affected, and the past year it was cut down to the ground.

Three years ago last autumn a very large tree of the Orange Pear suddenly began to wither and droop. The leaves did not turn black, but merely drooped as when suffering from drouth. It was not very dry at the time; the tree was near 40 feet high, and the roots had spread wide and deep. During the fall the tree appeared to revive; and in the following spring it put out as fresh as ever, and, as I then supposed, healthy and vigorous. But early in June the leaves and branches suddenly turned black, and the whole tree, roots and branches, died at once. The inner bark of the trunk and branches was quite black, and very readily removed from the wood.

Without farther experience and investigation, I am not disposed now to give an opinion in regard to the cause or causes producing this disease. Yet I am disposed, even now, to hazard the opinion that the last named case was not a case of frozen sap blight.

Respectfully yours, B. HODGE.

Buffalo Nursery, March 11, 1847.

Woodpeckers.

MR. EDITOR:—On the 75th page of the current volume of the Farmer, I find an article signed "Inquirer," concerning "a small speckled bird called Woodpecker"—and beneath, your answer to inquirer. It appears to me that you did not rightly understand him. The bird inquired about, although belonging to the "genus Picus," is more commonly known to farmers by the name of "sap-suckers"—from the circumstance that during the latter part of summer and fore part of autumn they appear to subsist entirely on the sap of certain trees, among which are the apple.

In order to be supplied with plenty of food, these birds go from tree to tree making circles of small holes through the bark of them. Into these holes the elaborated sap is forced, and the birds may be seen going from one tree to another extracting the same, without making the least search for insects. I have often killed them while thus engaged, and have examined the contents of their *stomachs*, but have never discovered the remains of any insects, or their larva, in them. I have known them to greatly injure trees by their perforations, and in one instance an apple tree was entirely killed.

From the known habits of this genus of birds, it is to be supposed that during three-fourths of the year, this species may subsist upon insects, but whether the benefits conferred during this time over-balance the injury done during the remainder of the year, demands a doubt. I recommend killing all that frequent orchards at the season when they commence their depredations.

Greece, March 7, 1847. G.

REMARKS.—We are much obliged to our correspondent for his intended correction; still we believe that we understood the inquirer aright, and answered him correctly. We were aware of the opinion that existed about the "sap sucking," and of the provincial appelation given to the bird, of "sap-sucker;" but considered them both incorrect and improper, if not absurd, and therefore did not mention them. The reasons we have for such belief will be found in the following extract from *Wilson's American Ornithology*:—

In more than fifty orchards which I have myself carefully examined, those trees which were marked by the Woodpecker (for some trees they never touch, perhaps because not penetrated by insects) were uniformly the most thriving, and seemingly the most productive; many of these were upwards of sixty years old, their trunks completely covered with holes, while the branches were broad, luxuriant, and loaded with fruit. Of decayed trees, more than three-fourths were untouched by the Woodpecker. Several intelligent farmers, with whom I have conversed, candidly acknowledge the truth of these observations, and with justice look upon these birds as beneficial; but the most common opinion is, that they bore the trees to suck the sap, and so destroy its vegetation; though pine and other resinous trees, on the juices of which it is not pretended they feed, are often found equally perforated. Were the sap of the tree their object, the saccharine juice of the birch, the sugar maple, and several others, would be much more inviting, because more sweet and nourishing, than that of either the pear or apple-tree; but I have not observed one mark on the former, for ten thousand that may be seen on the latter. Besides, the early part of spring is the season when the sap flows most abundantly; whereas, it is only during the months of September, October, and November, that Woodpeckers are seen so indefatigably engaged in orchards, probing every crack and crevice, boring through the bark, and, what is worth remarking, chiefly on the south

and south-west sides of the tree, for the eggs and larvæ deposited there by the countless swarms of summer insects. These, if suffered to remain, would prey upon the very vitals, if I may so express it, of the tree, and in the succeeding summer give birth to myriads more of their race, equally destructive.

Here, then, is a whole species, I may say, genus, of birds, which Providence seems to have formed for the protection of our fruit and forest-trees from the ravages of vermin which every day destroy millions of those noxious insects that would otherwise blast the hopes of the husbandman, and which even promote the fertility of the trees; and, in return, are proscribed by those who ought to have been their protectors, and incitements and rewards held out for their destruction! Let us examine better into the operations of nature, any many of our mistaken opinions and groundless prejudices will be abandoned for more just, enlarged, and humane modes of thinking.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

"Farmers' Daughters"---again.

MR. EDITOR:—Noticing in your last number an article written by a farmer's wife, entitled "Farmers' Daughters," I perused it with great eagerness; but I was somewhat disappointed with the tenor of it. I agree witn your correspondent in some of her statements—but in others, I can not. She inquires "if farmers' girls have ever seen, or heard of independence for the farmers' wife?" I am a farmer's daughter, and I have both seen and heard of independence for the farmers' WIFE, as well as for the farmer. I am acquainted with several farmers, who have been accustomed to keep individually from five to nine cows, and one hundred sheep or more, who have retired from business, with only one cow and a few sheep, (and they retain those because their wives choose to manufacture their own butter, and prepare their stocking-yarn.) Now, I ask, are not the wives of those farmers as independent as their husbands?

She says, also, "There is no class of women of whom so great an amount of care and labor is required, as among farmers, nor where the dependence of the wives is more abject." Many undoubtedly, agree with her in the foregoing statement, while others are of the same opinion that I am. It is true, I know not the condition of the farmers' wives and daughters in the community where she resides, (nor do I wish to if they are all as unpleasantly situated as she is,)—yet I think I can estimate, in some degree, the difference in the situation of the farmers' wives, and the wives of the traders and mechanics of this town, as it has been my lot to spend some time with persons who followed the above several occupations; previous to which my opinions coincided with those of your correspondent. I admit that at some seasons of the year the labor of the women among farmers is more fatigueing than it is among traders and mechanics; but I do not think, at any time, they have to endure more fatigue, or care, or anxiety of mind, than does the wife of the physician. The physician is called to visit the sick; his wife knows not when he will come home: he may be at home in an hour or two, he is as likely to be absent a day or perhaps a week. This is what I have heard physicians' wives say many a time. And if there is any thing to be done, she is obliged, oftentimes, to do it herself, or provide some way for it to be done. The farmer is usually at home, (his farm is his home,) and if his wife wishes for his assistance, he is (or ought to be,) willing to assist her. She knows when to prepare the repasts for the day, having commonly, reason to expect they will be eaten when prepared, (and there is nothing that is more trying to a woman's patience than to be obliged to keep her victuals standing an hour, or even half, and much more a day, before they are eaten.)

What she says respecting farmers' daughters marrying persons of the same occupation of their fathers, may be true in some instances; but in this community there has been no less than fifteen girls, farmers' daughters likewise, who in the space of two or three years have married farmers; and I know of but two who have been married, who did not marry farmers.

I think they must have chosen their companions, or their parents must have preferred to have them unite their interests with those of the farmer—and it is altogether probable, the girls and their parents were satisfied with their so doing. I think the situation of your correspondent is deplorable in the extreme; by her description of it, she makes it a parallel case with that of the drunkard's wife. I hope that hers is an isolated case; and I dare to presume it will compare with the *good* chief magistrates of our government—very "few and far between."

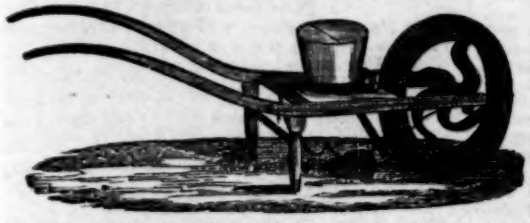
A YOUNG FARMER'S WIFE.

Perry Center, March, 1847.

WATERING HOUSE PLANTS.—There is a great deal of discretion to be used in watering plants. The regular course of giving them all a regular forenoon and afternoon *dab* is the worst possible policy. The roots of a well established plant penetrate and fill the entire earth of the pot, and by the usual process of giving a little water every day only keeps the surface wet and the bottom of the roots around dry and moulded. The true course is, to let them stand till quite dry on the surface, and then to give them a thorough watering even till it percolates through the bottom, if the pot is well drained with broken earthen or oyster shells. Occasional liquid manure, or 1 lb. of guano in 2 gallons of water, tells well on the growth and increased size and beauty of the foliage of flowers.

A DROP or two of honey well rubbed on the hands while wet, after washing with soap, prevents chapping, and removes the roughness of the skin. It is particularly pleasant for children's hands and faces in cold weather.—*Selected.*

Pratt's Patent Corn and Seed Planter.



Now is the season for planting and sowing, and *Pratts Patent Corn and Seed Planters* are just what the Farmer wants to plant his Corn and Beans, and sow his Beets, Onions, Carrots, Rutabagas, &c.

The Machine will make the drill, drop the desired quantity of seed and cover it the proper depth, all performed by the same operation, without the aid of a horse, and almost with incredible despatch. The Machine is moved by hand in the same manner as a common wheel barrow, the periphery of the wheel making the drill. The seed is let into it by a tube from the hopper, in which the seed is first placed, and at any distance apart desired by the farmer, and is properly and evenly covered by the coverer, which is raised or lowered by a chain to secure the even covering, which is sure and satisfactory. The only alteration necessary for the different kinds of seed is to change a small plate in the hopper, which can be done in two minutes. ☞ Several hundred certificates can be produced of the merits of this Machine, if necessary, but two or three at this time is deemed sufficient.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

GENTLEMEN--Agreeably to your request I have given the Corn and Seed Planters, sent to me in the spring, a fair trial, and I have concluded to keep them, and do not know what inducement would tempt me to give them up, and resort to the old method of sowing and planting by hand. I have drilled in 8 acres of carrots with the Seed Planter, and 12 acres of corn with the Corn Planter, both in drills one foot apart, (for fodder for our cows.) The carrots are now the most beautiful looking crop crop I ever saw, while the corn has produced the largest amount of fodder ever raised on my farm,—much greater than adjoining lots, of the same fertility, planted by hand.

I have hesitate not to say that the saving in seed and labor, (over the usual method,) on the above twenty acres of corn and carrots, will more than pay the expense of both Machines, besides greatly adding to the crop, by being more evenly sowed and thoroughly covered. [*Sept.* 1, 1846.] C. B. STUART, *Agent Rochester City Milk Company.*

This is to certify that I have used one of Pratt's Corn and Seed Planters the past season, and I do unhesitatingly say that I consider it one of the greatest improvements of the age. I have planted some thirteen acres of beans this season with the said Planter, and it did the work to my entire satisfaction; and I would recommend it to all may who may be in want of a Planting Machine. [*Brighton, July* 24, 1846.] ROMANTA HART.

☞ Manufactured and for sale at the Steam Factory of TAYLOR & BROWN, No. 6 Hill street, Rochester.

ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL NURSERY,

MAIN STREET—ONE MILE EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office No. 1 Arcade Hall.

Deodar Cedar.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the present spring, a fine assortment of FRUIT TREES, comprising several hundred of the most desirable varieties of APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY, PLUM, &c., &c., cultivated with great care, thrifty, and *warranted correctly named. Northern Spy, Early Joe*, and other choice Apples in any quanty, and *Onondaga* and other new Pears at *regular Catalogue prices.*

☞ Many of our trees are larger than can be purchased elsewhere.

PEARS ON QUINCE FOR GARDENS.—We have some of the finest dwarf Pears ever offered for sale in this market, to which we invite the attention of those persons wishing to purchase this description of trees.

Priced catalogues furnished to all *post paid* applicants.

☞ An assortment of HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES also kept for sale.

March 1, 1847. BISSELL & HOOKER.

Seedling Apple Trees wanted.—The subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand seedling Apple Trees. Apply personally, or by mail, to S. MOULSON,
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1847.

Spring Rye.—25 bush. Spring Rye for sale at the Genesee Seed Store; it is a first rate article for sowing with oats. RAPALJE & BRIGGS,
April 1. No. 18 Front street.

The Stud Horses Perfection and Young Alfred

Will stand the ensuing season, at my stable, three miles south west of Geneva.

TERMS—Perfection, $10, by the season. Young Alfred, $6, by the season. Insurance to be agreed upon. Pasturage will be provided for mares from a distance, and attention given them. Accidents and escapes at the risk of the owners.

Pedigree.—Perfection, sire imported horse Alfred; dam imported mare Blossom. Perfection was awarded at the late State Fair, a discretionary premium for the best three years old in the 1st class. Also, the 1st premium in Ontario county.

Young Alfred's dam drew the 1st premium at the State and County Fairs in 1845. GEORGE FORDON.
Geneva, N. Y., April, 1847.

Extract from the Report of the Committee on Horses—Class 1st and 2d—at the Fair at Auburn, of which the Hon. Adam Furgesson, of Woodville, C. W., was Chairman:

"The Committee having found some difficulty in bringing Colts into fair competition with Horses of mature age, respectfully recommend the following uncommonly fine animals to the society for extra premiums:

"1st. *Perfection*, 3 years old,—George Fordon, Geneva.
"2d. Black Prince, do., —Reuben Tift, Chemung Co.
"3d. Golden Farmer, 2 years old,—Cyrus Breed," &c.

Agricultural Implements.

IN order to accommodate the subscribers to the Farmer, from whom frequent inquiries and orders for implements are received, I have made arrangements to supply the following articles:

Pitts' Thrasher and Separator,	price,	$150 00
The above, including Horse-Power,		250 00
Pitts' Corn and Cob Mill,		40 00
Seymour's Sowing Machine,		45 00
Sanford's Straw-Cutter,		15 00
Burrall's Patent Corn-Sheller,		10 00

Also, most kinds of Plows, Cultivators, &c., &c., at the usual prices. As my only object is the accommodation of *subscribers to the Farmer* who reside at a distance, (without fee or reward,) all orders should be post paid and accompanied with the cash. The implements will be carefully selected, and shipped per order. D. D. T. MOORE.
Farmer Office, Rochester, April, 1847.

BOUND volumes of the Farmer, 1846, for sale at this Office.

Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse.

No. 18 (OLD No. 10,) FRONT ST., ROCHESTER.

AT this Establishment can be found all sorts of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, a large and excellent assortment of Flower Seeds—a large lot of Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard and Lawn Grass, Red Top, Lucerne, White Dutch Clover, Millet, Hemp, Flax Seed, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Buckwheat, Barley, Oats, different kinds Peas and Beans, Seed Corn of different kinds, various kinds of Seed Potatoes, Potato Onions, Onion Sets, Top Onions, &c., &c.

IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &c., such as Pennock's Patent Wheat Drill—Broad Cast Sowing Machines—Corn Planters, Seed Sowers, Fanning Mills—10 different kinds of Straw Cutters, prices from $3 50 to $28—Plows as follows: Massachusetts Subsoil, various sizes, do. Sward C, do. Eagle 25, do. different sizes Side Hill, Michigan Subsoil, Delano or Diamond Plows, Burrall's Wheel Plow, Wisconsin Plow, Gang and Corn Plows, and several kinds of plow points—Cob and Corn Grinders, different kinds of Corn Shellers, one and two horse Cultivators, Langdon's Horse Hoe or Cultivator, Drags and Drag Teeth; Horse and hand rakes, various kinds of garden rakes—steel and iron shovels and spades of different kinds—cast-steel and steel plated hoes, different kinds—ladies garden spades and hoes, toy spades and hoes—cast-steel and German steel manure forks and hooks—grain cradles; cradle, grass and bush scythes—bush and grass hooks; grain sickles; Hay knives; grafting, pruning and budding knives; clover and grass seed sieves, pea sieves—cheese presses, hoops and tubs—common and patent churns—cattle knobs and bull rings—curry combs and horse cards—ox yokes and bows—hedge shears, pruning saws—Canary birds and cages—hot bed plants in their season—Eglantine or Michigan running rose roots—and many other things which a limited space will not allow us to mention.

We have done business through one season, and are pleased to be able to say that we have been more liberally patronized than we anticipated when we began. We hope, and believe, that we have so dealt with those who have favored us with their custom, that *they* will not hesitate to give us their favors hereafter—and we hope *others* will try us. All favors will be duly and thankfully appreciated.

AGENTS.—The following persons are Agents for the sale of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, put up at the above named Establishment:—

Attica, L. Doty,
Albion, Nickison & Paine,
Adams Basin, C. D. Graves,
Adrian, Mich., D. H. Underwood,
Auburn, Quick and Hall,
Aurora, H. & G. P. Morgan,
Batavia, J. P. Smith,
Buffalo, E. Rawson,
do. T. C. Peters,
do. H. O. Hayes,
Brockport, H. Lathrop,
Canandaigua, Chipman & Remington,
Cobourg, C. W., G. Boyer,
Dansville, M. Halstead & Co.
Detroit, Mich., F. F. Parker & Brother,
Geneseo, Bond & Walker,
Geneva, Lawrence & Barnes
Holley, H. N. Bushnell,
Havanna, G. T. Hinman,
Ithaca, Schyler & Co.,
Jackson, Mich., S. Chadwick
Le Roy, J. Annin,
Lewiston, H. F. Hotchkiss & Co.,
Lockport, Wm. Keep & Co.,
Lyndonville, E. Bowen,
Mt. Morris, L. J. Ames,
Medina, J. Nichols & Son,
Middleport, J. Craig,
Milwaukie, W. T., J. S. Moulthrop,
Niagara, C. W., Wm. Johnson & Son,
Penn Yan, E. H. Huntington
Pt. Byron, Kendrick & Yates
Scottsville, Caleb Allen, esq.
Seneca Falls, Joseph Osborn
Skaneateles, C. Pardee & Co
Syracuse, E. J. Foster,
Utica, J. E. Warner & Co.,
Union Springs, W. Cozzens,
Vienna, S. E. Norton,
Youngstown, A. Emerson.

☞ Garden Seeds put up at this Establishment can be found at most of the Stores in the State of New York west of Utica, and in some parts of Canada.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Rochester, April, 1847. (4-tf)

Cash for Clover and Timothy Seed.—500 bushels Clover and Timothy Seed, wanted at the Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Ware House, Front street, by

RAPALJIE & BRIGGS.

Bound Volumes of the Farmer.

A few copies of Volume VI, bound, for sale at this office. Price 50 cents. Also, bound copies of Volume VII, 1846.

Rochester Seed Store.

[Established in 1831.]

No. 4 FRONT STREET, NEAR BUFFALO STREET.

By JAMES P. FOGG.

The subscriber begs leave to say to Farmers, and others, who have for the last three years so liberally patronized the *Old Rochester Seed Store*, that he has fitted up the Store, No. 4 Front street, on the west side of Front street, where he will be happy to see all who may want any article usually to be found in a Seed Store.

The subscriber is well aware of the important relation which the seedman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend. The greatest care has been used in selecting the seeds offered at this establishment for the ensuing year, and they can be relied upon as pure and genuine, carefully selected and raised from the very best varieties, and properly cured. Many kinds were raised in the immediate vicinity of this city, by Mr. C. F. Crosman, and under the inspection of the proprietor; others were raised by experienced seed growers, and all can be recommended as genuine and true to their kinds.

AGENTS for the sale of seeds by the package, put up at the old Rochester Seed Store:

Attica, H. D. Gladding,
Amsterdam, J. W. Sturtevant
Auburn, J. H. Hudson,
" James B. Cooper,
Albion, Charles W. Perkins,
Buffalo, W. & G. Bryant,
Batavia, F. Follett, P. M.
Canandaigua, L. C. Cheney & Co.,
Cazenovia, Dr. A. Ford,
Castile, Halsted & May,
Elmira, Tracy Beadle,
Geneva, Hemiup & Cone,
Geneseo, L. Turner.
Homer, W. Sherman & Son,
Ithaca, Lewis H. Culver,
Le Roy, J. J. J. Thompkins,
Lockport, S. H. Marks & Co
Mumford, A. O. Comstock,
Mount Morris, R. Sleeper,
Oswego, C. & E. Canfield,
" Meade & Carrington
Perry, R. H. Smith,
Penn Yan, John H. Lapham,
Palmyra, Wm. May,
Port Byron, Kendrick & Yates.
Scottsville, L. C. Andrus,
Schenectady, D. L. Powell,
Syracuse, Tallman & Williams.
Utica, J. E. Warner & Co.,
Wyoming, J. C. Farris & Son.
Cleveland, *Ohio*, J. W. Watson,
Columbus, *O.*, John Miller
Mount Vernon, *O.*, H. A. Raymond & Co.,
Sandusky City, *O.*, W. T. & A. K. West,
Toledo, *O.*, Raymond & Co.,
Adrian, *Mich.*, Howard, Smith, & Co.,
Detroit, *Mh.*, J. W. Strong Jr.,
Monroe, *Mh.*, L. B. Wing,
Pontiac, " Rogers & Dunklee,
Ypsilanti, *Mich.*, Hewitt, Brothers & Co.,
Chicago, *Ill.*, N. Sherman
Milwaukie, *W. T.*, Holton & Goodall,
" W. M. Cunningham,
Brantford, *C. W.*, Charles Woolliett,
Brockville, *C. W.*, Allen Turner,
Chatham, *C. W.*, Eberts & Robinson,
Hamilton, *C. W.*, S. Kerr & Co.,
Kingston, *C. W.* C. Heath
London, " Ed. Adams,
St. Catharines, *C. W.*, L. S. St. Johns.
Toronto, *C. W.* R. Love,
Port Hope, " C. Hughes

Garden Seeds put up at this establishment in small papers, may be found with most of the merchants in the States of New York, Ohio and Michigan, and in Canada.

Rochester, N. Y. JAMES P. FOGG.

Flower Seeds.

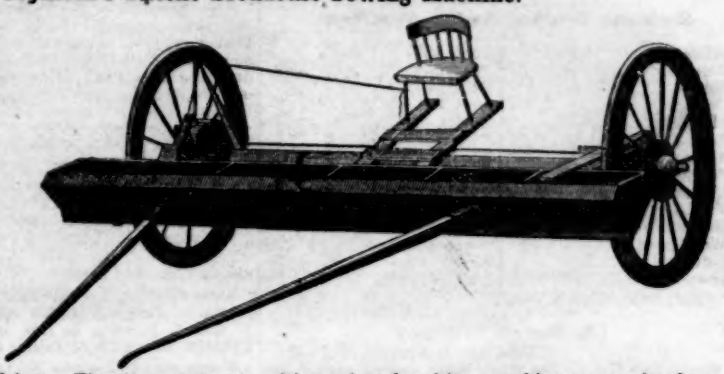
"The storms of winter fly,
Earth smiles with flowers renewing."

I have on hand a superior assortment of about one hundred varieties of flower seeds, raised by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, and Mr. Wm. King, of Rochester, W. R. Prince & Co., of Flushing, and Hovey & Co., of Boston, which can recommend to the ladies who wish to compete for the splended premiums offered by the Horticultural Society, as being by far the best ever offered in this city. They wil be put up in boxes containing 25 choice varieties, for one dollar, with a catalogue, stating the duration of the plants, the color of the flower, and the time of flowering. For sale at the Rochester Seed Store. The first Seed Store on Front street, No. 4. JAMES P. FOGG.

Seeds for Root Crops.—Orange and White Carrot, Mangel and Sugar Beets, Ruta Baga and Flat Field Turnep, for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front street.

JAMES P. FOGG.

Seymour's Patent Broadcast Sowing Machine.



THE accompanying engraving gives a view of SEYMOUR'S SOWING MACHINE, which he has so successfully introduced among the farmers of Western New York. It sows *correctly* all kinds of grain and seed, from peas to grass seed; also plaster, lime, &c.

With this machine, any boy who can drive a horse with common accuracy, may ride in an easy seat and sow much better than is usually done by hand, or than most people can sow by hand,—and windy weather will seldom stop the farmer in his sowing, or prevent it from being well done. Thus he may save time, labor and seed, and be sure of better crops than he can get by uneven sowing. Many testimonials have been received in favor of this Machine, from as respectable farmers as any in the State—thus establishing, beyond a doubt, its value and efficacy. The following are among those who have given their Certificates of recommendation:—Bani Bradley, Esq., F. N. Toby, Esq., Frederick Munson, E. W. Fairchild, Hiram Steel, Calvin Pomeroy, Philo Hamlin, Wm. Carter, C. H. Chapin, Wm. Bradley, Sylvanus Emmons, F. W. Collins, Guy Collins, Josiah Porter, Esq., Myron Adams, Esq., J. H. Wheeler, of East Bloomfield; J. C. Taft, Josiah Wendell, of West Bloomfield; Azariah Bickford, Belden Seymour, of Victor, Ontario county; Augustus Stewart, of Benton, Yates county, N. Y.

Reference may be had to the following gentlemen, viz: J. T. Rathbun, Esq., Scipio, Cayuga county; J. M. Sherwood, Esq., Auburn; J. H. Sutton, Aurelius; Wm. Scoby, Springport; John Searing, Ledyard; John Delafield, Esq., Fayette, Seneca county; Joel W. Bacon, Waterloo; Abner Barlow, Manchester; Ephraim Lacy, Caledonia; Abram Brewer, Scottsburgh; Lester Bradner, Esq., Dansville; Elias Gilbert, Richmond.

☞ This is a new Machine, patented less than two years since, and greatly improved within the last ten months, and is far superior to any before in use in the country. The Machine may be had of the Sbscriber in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., where all orders will be promptly attended to. Each Machine is accompanied with directions for using. Mechanics wishin to engage in manufacturing this machine can be accommodated with rights.

East Bloomfield, Ont. Co., N. Y., April, 1847. PIERPONT SEYMOUR, *Patentee.*

REMOVAL.

The Rochester Agricultural Ware House has been removed from Front-street to No. 23 Buffalo-street, Talman Block, opposite Reynolds' Arcade. See advertisement below.

Rochester Agricultural Ware-House,

HARD-WARE AND SEED STORE.

(*No. 23 Buffalo st., opposite Reynolds' Arcade.*)

Where can be found most kinds of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, Hard-ware, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Willow-ware, House Trimmings, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The late proprietor of this Establishment, (THOS. NOTT,) feels grateful to his many patrons for their very liberal patronage during the past year, and would solicit a continuance of the same—promising to sell them as good articles in his line, and as cheap, as can be purchased at any other establishment west of Boston or New York. He has formed a co-partnership with Mr. E. J. ELLIOTT—and the business of the establishment will hereafter be conducted under the firm of NOTT & ELLIOTT.

We shall keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of *Shaker Garden and Flower Seeds*, the reputation of which needs no comment.

We are continually manufacturing the celebrated Massachusetts Sward C Plow—to which has been awarded the greatest number of Premiums—which we shall sell at the low price of $7, with an extra point. Also—shall keep on hand an assortment of the various approved Plows and Points, Cultivator Teeth, Root Cutters, Straw Cutters, and Corn Shellers—with a hundred and one other articles, too tedious to mention.

Farmers from a distance, as also those in our immediate vicinity, are respectfully solicited to call at our new establishment, and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere. NOTT & ELLIOTT,

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1847. No 23 Buffalo-street.

Straw Cutters, *of all the most approved kinds,* used in Western N. Y., for sale cheap, by RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

FOR SALE.

SHORT-HORN and DEVON Cattle, each thorough bred of their kind. The cattle of these stocks have been bred for many years by the Subscriber, and have been selected from the best breeds, and bred with the best and latest imported blood, with a particular view to the development of their most valuable qualities.

ALSO—Cotswold, (long wooled,) and South-down Sheep, of the best description, descended from the choicest and most celebrated English flocks.

They can be sent from the farm of the Subscriber, east and north by canal and rail-road, and west by steamboat, with safety and dispatch. Address

LEWIS F. ALLEN,

Black Rock, April 1, 1847. *Black Rock, N. Y.*

SHAKER GARDEN SEEDS!

THE Subscriber is agent for the *New Lebanon Society*, and has on hand a fresh and full supply of these truly excellent Seeds. L. B. SWAN, Druggist,

Rochester, March 18, 1847. No. 18 Buffalo st.

Apple and Pear Scions.

HAVING increased my stock of scions, I hereby offer the following varieties, in addition to the "Spy" and Swaar: "Yellow Bell Flower," "Seek-no-further," Newtown Pippin, "English and Roxbury Russett," "Red Cheek Pippin," "Sweet Pearmain," and Virgalieu Pear.—

As my object is to propagate the best varieties, orders for small quantities shall be furnished in all cases.

For Apple scions, $1.00 per hundred; Pear scions, $3.00 per hundred; or small quantities, 4 cts. each.

Rochester, April 1, 1847. JAMES H. WATTS.

N. B. I wish to purchase 500 bbls. of apples of the Swaar, Russet, or Spitzemberg varieties—to be in good order and in clean flour barrels—for which a liberal price will be given. Call at my office, corner Buffalo and State streets.

Clover and Timothy Seed.—500 bushels of Clover and Timothy Seed, for sale at the Genesee Seed Store, No. 18, (old No. 10,) Front street, by

Rochester, April 1, 1847. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat,	1,18¼		Pork, bbl,	12,50	
Corn,	46	50	Pork, cwt,	4,00	5,00
Barley,	44		Beef, cwt,	5,00	
Oats,		—	Lard, lb,	7	8
Flour,	5,50		Butter, lb,	10	14
Beans,	87	1,00	Cheese, old, lb.,	6	7
Apples, bushel.	25	37	Eggs, doz,	10	
Potatoes,	38	50	Poultry,	7	
Clover Seed,	4,00	4,50	Tallow,	7	8
Timothy,	1,50	2,00	Maple Sugar,	8	
Hay, ton,	8,50		Sheep Skins,	75	1,25
Wood, cord,	2,50	3,50	Green Hides, lb	3¼	
Salt, bbl,	1,06		Dry "	7	8
Hams, lb,	6	7	Calf Skins,	8	

Rochester, April 27, 1847.

[*By Magnetic Telegraph.*]

NEW YORK, April 26,—7 P. M.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Not much doing, and the market not very firm. On the spot sales of Flour to the usual extent at $7 75 *a* $7 87½.—The former for Troy and Western, at which they were freely offered at the close. For lots to arrive there were some buyers, but at rather low figures: to arrive by 15th May, $6 62½ was bid; the sales were 4000 bbls. Genesee in May at $6 50; 2000 do. in June at $6 *a* $6 25, and 500 do. in August at $5 75.

Sales 600 bbls Alexandria and Georgetown, $7 44 *a* $7 50.

For MEAL there are more buyers than sellers at $4 50;—5000 bbls Jersey, North River and Brooklyn at $4 56½.

Rye Flour $5 12½, and quiet.

GRAIN—Nothing doing in wheat; no samples in market.

For Corn but little inquiry; the market is weak—about 15,000 bush yellow sold at 92 *a* 95 cts, and 5000 do. white mixed at 90 a 93 cts: about 30,000 bu. sold on private terms.

Sales 7000 bush Barley at the opening of canal at 70 cts.

Oats are firm, but less active; sales 6 to 8000 bushels at 49 *a* 50 cents.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

To Post Masters, Agents, &c.

WE request all Post-Masters to act as Agents for the Farmer, according to our club terms. Also such other persons as feel an interest in extending the circulation of the Farmer, and thus promoting Improvement in Agriculture, Horticulture, and their kindred sciences. We shall feel truly grateful to any and all persons who will lend their assistance. Any person sending us 16 subscribers, (remitting $6,) shall receive an extra copy gratis—or a bound volume of the Farmer for 1846.

To Clubs.—Any Post Master or other person who has sent us eight or more subscribers, will be furnished with any additional number of copies at the club price—37½ cents each. We hope those who have formed clubs, will bear this in mind, and forward the subscriptions of such as may hereafter want the Farmer. Back numbers can be supplied—so that all may have the entire volume.

☞ Our agents and friends will please bear in mind that we offer, as a premium, (in addition to the per centage allowed to clubs,) a bound volume of the Farmer for 1846, or an extra copy of the current volume, to any person forwarding 16 subscribers, (remitting $6, post paid or free.)

☞ We can furnish volumes 6 and 7 of the Farmer, (the only ones published uniform with the current volume,) either bound or in sheets. The previous volumes which we have on hand, (4 and 5 bound together, in boards,) are not suitable for sending by mail.

Agent at Lyons.—Mr. E. HOPKINS, Periodical Agent, is our authorized agent at Lyons, Wayne county. Mr. H. will furnish back volumes (bound,) and also receive subscriptions for the current volume.

Short Advertisements, which correspond with the Agricultural and Horticultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of $1 per square of 12 lines, or 100 words. To secure an insertion, advertisements and notices should be in hand 10 days previous to publication.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

THE Members of the Monroe Co. Agricultural Society will please remember that the Society adjourned on the 8th December, 1846, to meet at the Office of the Genesee Farmer, [in Talman block, Buffalo street,] on the **first Tuesday in June, 1847,**—at which time and place said meeting will be held. By order of the President,

May 1, 1847. J. H. WATTS, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Plows, Water Lime and Plaster for Sale!

N. T. ROCHESTER, & Co., General Agency, Commission, Storage and Forwarding Business—dealers in Scotch and American PIG IRON, Lehigh, Erie and Blossburg COAL, Sand, Clay, &c., &c., No. 69 Exchange st.,

☞ Have for sale LAMPORT'S IRON BEAM PLOW, a superior article, *warranted.* Farmers are invited to call, and examine, and *try them.*

Also, **Chittenango Water Lime**—and they will be prepared, immediately after opening of canal navigation, to furnish Farmers in this vicinity with **Wheatland Plaster**, from mills of PHILIP GARBUTT.

FAIRBANKS PLATFORM SCALES, of all sizes, continually on hand and for sale.

HAMES, from Messrs. Rice & Childs, of York, Livingston county.

NATH'L T. ROCHESTER,
HENRY E. ROCHESTER,
JONATHAN CHILD.

Rochester, April, 1847.

Choice Pear Trees.

ELLWANGER & BARRY offer for sale, in addition to the stock of their own growth, *one thousand beautiful Pear Trees for pyramids*—just received from Europe—in fine condition for planting. The assortment includes the most scarce and estimable varieties. Orders should be sent in at once.

E. & B.'s new catalogue of Green House plants is just published, and will be sent gratis to all post paid applications.

Spanish Merino Sheep.

FOR SALE.—A few choice MERINO SHEEP, bucks and ewes, of undoubted purity of blood, and a quality that will give satisfaction to purchasers. They can be sent west, by canal, at the subscriber's risk.

Cornwall, Vt., May 1, 1847. ROLLIN J. JONES.

☞ PERSONS in Western New York who are entitled to, and have not received, Diplomas and Premiums in money, awarded at the last Fair of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, will please notify JOSEPH ALLEYN, at the office of the City Treasurer, in Rochester, who will see that they are forwarded, &c.

Rochester Collegiate Institute.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 10th, 1847.

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